ordinary affairs, is, in

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

dract of the 28th Annual Report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. the Annual Meeting in Newark, New Jersey September 13, 1837. DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS BEYOND SEA.

MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

Fair Hope.—John Leighton Wilson, Missionsty; Vun Rensselner James, printer; Mrs.

ation; 1 missionary, 1 printer, and 1 festation; I missionary; I printer; and I re-gasistant missionary;—total, 3), and Mrs. White and Mr. James arrived upe Pal nas in December; in good health. White became sick of a fever on the 10th muary, and died on the 28th. Her husguary, and died on the 28th. Her hus-ple auxious care of her in the first days of diskness, notwithstanding the remonstrances is more experienced missionary friends, probably the reason that when the fever dupon him, on the 18th of January, he k at once, and died on the 28d. Mr. James due four lightly

lightly. solid happiness in their work. The y know of their field of labor, the hly do they think of it. Mr. Wilson tours, the past year, into the intewas thirty miles, to the chief town Bolobo territory; another thirty-five o a town twenty miles up the Cavally he third 120 miles to Grabba, eightybeyond the termination of his second He was then on his way to a people at to inhabit the declivities of the Kong to inhabit the declivities of the Kong is; but having been led out of his way, ig ill among an inhospitable tribe of she returned. The country in the and especially along the river, is of and especially along the river, is of a beauty and fertility. Nor does it abitants. Vison has commenced a seminary of a scholars from different parts of the infidelity among them is probably no more or, and especially along the river, is of sing beauty and fertility. Nor does it

reybo language, ild occupied by the Board promises a

ort Natal .- Newton Adams, M. D., Phy-

Alden Grout and George Champi-

ries;—total, 10.) and showelekstsi, June 13th, 1850, in-niths after leaving Cape Town. Their try labors, however, had been virtually ced at Griqua Town, only two months ving the Cape. The climate of South one of the healthiest in the world; y the year before, and settled at some south of the country of Moselekatsi, oselekatsi attacked and robbed, with-ceation, in the full of 1836, slaying their number. Reinforced by new s, they invaded his country in Janua-oyed fourteen or fifteen of his villages, red many of his people, and captured at of cattle. They declared their insend of cattle. They declared their interesting the war, and driving him the country, and carnestly advised the maries to relinquish their mission and go them. No other course seemed proper, are brethren entered upon another long adding journey of 1,200 or 1,500 miles to their their mission at the same time he has relieved us of not a small item of expenditure.

The institution just mentioned is at Has Koy, and Ladakia.

A part of Syria was shaken terribly by an earthquake on the first day of the present year.

ren of the maritime mission arriv-Natal on the 21st of May 1836, by invitation from Dingaan the Zoolahs, they visited him, and thy received. They immediately two stations, one at or near the Dingaan, the other at the port, one for helpers. With these they providentially furnished, in the un ner just described. A printing resented by a munificent friend been sent to this mission dur-

ng of these two missions is not on esirable. The impressions of incerning the character of Moby no means favorable. The country and the number of his fell short of their expectations. principled freebooter, his relations unding tribes were such as in great insulate his people, and afford lit-of making the mission, within a period and to any great extent, a soint of influence. Nor was it very that Moselekatsi and his people

this course in the States. Relying upon in d out to them the strong pro of receiving this instalment, i and measures with which i

ing the unfortunate result is for Congress to devise one. The money being indisperence of the first terms of the concern justice or expediency its applica-

Jonas King, D. D., Missionary

-Elias Riggs and Nathan Benjamin and their wives.

s; 3 missionaries, and 3 female aspast year, a violent opposition vecited, by designing men, against icaus, under which appellation all missionaries and Bible agents were from whatever part of the world they come. This has not only pervaded by the world state of the world they come. This has not only pervaded with the world state of the world state. the whole Greek community, ing this, Dr. King writes, at the ent of the present year, that he statedly attended Greek preach-ath. He had sold and gratuiistributed, in the twelve months past, plies of the New Testament and parts id Testament in modern Greek, and

Prof. Bambas had come forward in answer to the inflammatory tract, which was the chief strument in exciting the opposition just mention and the word of God in modern Greek, and as translated from the Hebrew, and is said to be beautifully written.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin arrived at Argos on the 15th of November.

MISSION TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Adger regards the ancient Armenian. Mr. Armenian. Mr. Armenian version as scarcely inferior to our own excellent English version, some few interpolations excepted. It was made about the fifth century. A Greek periodical, called the Repository of Useful Knowledge, issued by the mission, is received with favor by Greek subscribers.

The station at Scio received the accession of Mr. and Mrs. Leyburn the past year, and that at Trebizond of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. It is the accient Armenian version as scarcely inferior to our own excellent English version, some few interpolations excepted. It was made about the fifth century. A Greek Knowledge, issued by the mission, is received with favor by Greek subscribers.

The station at Scio received the accession of Mr. and Mrs. Leyburn the past year, and that at Trebizond of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

Constantinople.—William Goodell, H. G. O. Dwight, William G. Schauffler, and Henry A. Holmes, Missionaries; Mrs. Goodell, Mrs. Dwight, Mrs. Schauffler.—Three native helpers. (1 station; 4 missionaries, 3 female assistant missionaries, and three native helpers;-total,

missionaries, and three native helpers;—total, 10.)

The means of communication in Turkey have greatly increased within a few years, and are increasing. The plague, however, seriously obstructs travelling, and all kinds of labor. The Lauensterian schools among the Turks, the following changes and indications of changes are worths of resides viz. The tions of change are worthy of notice, viz. The introduction by the sultan of the European nomenclature in designating his ministers of state menclature in designating his ministers of state—the construction of a regular carriage road to Nicomedia in one direction, and Adrianople

Ison has commenced a seminary of scholars from different parts of the fit contains forty pupils, one fourth are females. There are four day-containing one hundred pupils, taught dimen. He has commenced printing reylo language.

Is of the fit generally from the ground promises a generally from more abundant harvest for those a endure the climate, than this; and the urgent for two or three clerical menour southern states to associate them-simmediately with Mr. Wilson. Noth-immediately with Mr. Wilson. Noth-immediately with Mr. Wilson. generally from liberated Greece, who own no allegiance either to sultan or patriarch. There immediately with Mr. Wilson. Nothyet occurred to prove that the danger
y death is imminent to such men, if they
cautions which experience suggests to
te the violence of the constitutional
s, hy which the system is accommodated
climate.

found among the Armenians. Hence not new
instances of spiritual renovation have yet been
y death is imminent to such men, if they
a deficiency in the appropriate means, none of
our present missionaries speaking the modern
Greek. A missionary acquainted with that
language will probably be soon transferred
from one of our other stations in the Levant.

from one of our other stations in the Levant. The work of God among the Armenians continues with increasing interest. Whatever of opposition has existed has been overruled ni.—Alden Grout and George Champisionaries; Mrs. Champion.

nis not yet known.—Daniel Lindley, J. Venable, and Alexander E. Wilson, Missionaries; Mrs. Lindley and Mrs.
e.

ations; 5 missionaries—one of them a stry the reputation and influence of Hohannes, the pious principal of the seminary, and of his providence has resolved the two his providence has resolved the two his providence has resolved the two pious principal of the seminary, and of Sennekerim, his pious friend, now in the United States. It pleased God to make all this subserve the cause of vurtir and righteousetess. An opulent and munificent banker had understaken to reorganize and enlarge an Armenian school of 400 pupils, which was in charge of an evangelical and devout priest. Though the hanker had never seen our missionaries, head capilly received the same blessed stroy the reputation and influence of Hohe one of the healthiest in the world; nning to lodge in their houses before floors were sufficiently dried, all, ex-ct. Wilson, suffered from fever and ginning to lodge in their houses before defining to lodge in their houses before defining the first placed Hohannes, and, at the carnest recommendation of the priest, placed Hohannes at the head of the institution, the former taking a subordinate post in the great from the effects of this paniful distinction, when they were subjected to another the broke up their mission, and removed from the country. Some Dutch farmers, theks and herds, and dissatisfied with bonial government, had emigrated from the subject of the broken up to the farmers, theks and herds, and dissatisfied with bonial government, had emigrated from the subject of the broken up to the farmers, and, and the subject of the broken up to the chief men in the nation; but the resolution and influence of the banker were such, while at the same time he boldly avowed the coincidence of his own religious views and feelings with those of Hohannes, that the national synod sanctioned the appointment. The school is intended for the higher branches of science, and has a Lancasterian department. school is intended for the higher branches of science, and has a Lancasterian department for the smaller boys, and another for girls. It is expected to contain about 600 scholars, and to be a free school. The worthy patron is reported to have expended 5,000 dollars in getting the school into operation, and will be at no small annual expense for teachers, etc. etc. He clothes nearly a hundred of the girls, and nearly two hundred boys. Thus has the Lord suspended our Armenian seniors will to rem

In May they were at Graham's probably reached Port Natal in the suburb of Constantinople. At Scutari, another suburb, the Armenians are erecting a building for a college, containing more than

120 rooms.

What is more than all this, the work of producing its legitimate effects. producing its legitimate effects. It is bringing men to Christ and salvation; teaching them that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, they should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world. It is found, too, that a very little of God's precious truth is amply sufficient for the purpose, when it is accompanied by the influences of the Holy Spirit.

Among the Jews, the state of things is much was reported last year. There is to some as was reported last year. There is to s extent a hearing ear, and to a great the sence of an understanding heart. The The German and Polish Jews are less bigoted and more intelligent than the Spanish Jews, but are more indifferent on the subject of religion. On the great day of atonement, they allowed ohn, the baptised German Jew, to ad-Marcussonn, the haptised derman Jew, to address them at considerable length in their synagogue on the Christian religion, the "ruler of the synagogue" having first given him a the vengeful and dreaded power of and the Scriptures are read and sermons de-

The printing of the Psalms in Hebrew and He-brew Spanish has been completed. Mr. Schauf-fler's visit of some months to his German relaives and friends at Odessa, resulted in an interesting revival of religion in that place.

MISSION TO ASIA MINOR. Smyrna .- Daniel Temple and John B. Adger, Missionaries; Homan Hallock, Printer; and their wives.—Three native helpers. Scio.—Samuel R. Houston and George W. Leyburn, Missionaries, and their wives.—One

Departs helper.

Brooss.—Benjamin Schneider and Philander
O. Powers, Missionaries, and their wives.

Trebizond.—Thomas P. Johnston and William C. Jackson, Missionaries, and their wives.

(4 stations; 8 missionaries, 1 printer, 9 fe-male assistant missionaries, and 4 native help-

ers;—total, 22.)
No report has been received of the printing at Smyrna since June of last year. The issues from the denository during the year 1836, amounted to 27,568 books, and 1,926,112 pages. ers;-total, 22.)

43,322 copies of school-books and religious tracts—in all, 48,009. Add to these what Mr. Riggs distributed, and the number amounts to near 50,000. The other labors of the mission were as heretofore. The seminary was continued at Athens; and the two female schools at Argos contained seventy scholars.

Prof. Bambas had come forward in answer to the inflammatory tract, which was the chiefistrument in exciting the opposition just mentor is the word of God in modern Greek, and as translated from the Hebrew, and is said to be beautifully written.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin

The schools have been suspended on account of the Greeks. Mr. Addraction and interesting remains of the New Testament in modern Armenian, and Armenian. Mr. Adger regards the aucient Armenian version as scarcely inferior to our own excellent English version, some few interpolations excepted. It was made about the fifth century. A Greek with the patriarch of the Newtrians, residing at Joolamerk among the Kurdish mountains, preparatory to a visit to him, which is the station at Scio received the accession of Mr. and Mrs. Leyburo the past year, and that

RoodLook

The station at Scio received the accession of Mr. and Mrs. Leyburn the past year, and that at Trebizond of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. It is doubted whether Scio is the place for a Greek seminary, and whether a seminary on a large scale is expedient any where at present for educating native Greek helpers. The schools at Broosa connected with the mission have been suppressed, and a considerable number of books, including the Scriptures, which had been distributed by the missionaries, were burned by the Greeks. The flames made known the existence of the books to the whole

known the existence of the books to the whole people, and awakened curiosity concerning them. Not a few books were preserved, and valued the more on account of the risk encountered by their preservation, and at least a few of the people were led to examine them the more carefully by the order for their destruction. In October Messrs, Schneider and Powers nade a tour to Kutaieh, a city of considerable note in the country anciently called Phrygia. Mr. Johnston, also, made a tour from Trebi-Arr. Johnston, also, made a tour from Trebi-zond, accompanied by Mr. Sennekerim, the Armenian already mentioned. They visited Samsoon, Tcharchambah, Ooneich, Amasia, Tokat, Sivas, Erzengan, and Erzeroom. At Tokat they found an Armenian bishop, whose mind bad been much enlightened, and who had stiempted some salutary reforms. Mr. John-ston recommends Erzeroom as a proper site

a missionary station. MISSIGN TO SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.

Beyroot.—Eli Smith, William M. Thomson, and Story Hebard, Missionaries; Mrs. Thom-son, Mrs. Hebard.—One native helper. Jerusalem.—George B. Whiting and John F. Lanneau, Missionaries; Mrs. Whiting, and

Miss Tilden.

Larnika, on the island of Cyprus, connected with this mission.—Lorenzo W. Pease, James L. Thompson, and Daniel Ladd, Missionaries, Mrs. Pease. Mrs. Ladd.—One native helper.

On a visit to the United States.—Isaac Bird,

Missionary, and wife.
(3 stations; 9 missionaries, 8 female assistant missionaries, and 2 native helpers.—total,

Miss Williams was united in marriage to Miss Williams was united in marriage to Mr. Hebard on the 6th of October. Mrs. Smith, after suffering much in consequence of shipwreck on the coast of Caramania, while on the way with her husband to Smyrna for the benefit of her health, slept in Jesus at the latter place, September 31st. She po-uncommon excellence of character, shipwreck Mr. Smith lost the valuable script of a journal kept by him during his tour through the Hooran and the country north of Damascus in the year 1834, which he had not

Damascus in the year 1834, which he had not found time to prepare for the press.

While on a visit to Constantinople, Mr. Smith procured about 200 models of Arabic netters for the cutting of a new lount of type in that language. He succeeded in so shaping these that punches formed from them will make not far from a thousand mattrices and letters, and a fount embracing nearly every value. letters, and a fount embracing nearly every va-riety. These models he left in the hands of riety. These models he left in the hands of Mr. Hallock at Smyrna, who will probably succeed in cutting the punches. The Arabic founts now in use by the mission are very imperfect. The printing during the year 1836, and

ry, under charge of Mr. Hebard, has ten hoarding und a number of day scholars. At Jerusalem there is a decidedly Christian school of about twenty Mussulman girls, taught by Mrs. Whiting and Miss Tilden. Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. Hebard teach a female school at Beyroot,

Safet and Tiberias, with some neighboring villages, were totally destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ladd arrived in Cyprus October 28th. The storm of hostile feeling among spiritual renovation is making manifest progress among this people. It is not time to the Greeks against evangelical religion and in flamence, passed over Cyprus with little effect subject; but it is certain that the gospel is there. The there mission schools contain nearly 20 states of the contain nearly 20 states. finence, passed over Cyprus with little effect. The three mission schools contain nearly 200 scholars. The need of schools—if any use is to be made of the printed word of God—is apparent in the fact, that in thirty-six villages, containing 5,355 inhabitants, only sixty-seven could read at all, and these not fluently.

MISSION TO THE NESTORIANS OF PERSIA. Ooromiah.—Justin Perkius, and Albert L. Holladay, Missionaries; Asahel Grant, M. D., Physician; William R. Stocking, Teacher; and their wives.—One native helper.

(1 station; 2 missionaries, 1 physician, 1 teacher, 4 female assistant missionaries, and 1

teacher, 4 female assistant missionaries, and 1 mative helper;—total 9.)

Messrs. Holladay and Stocking, and their wives embarked at Boston for this mission January 7th. In April they were on the Black Sea proceeding to Trebizond. A printing press accompanied them, A fount of Syro-Chaldaic type, adapted to the taste of the Ness torians, has been procured in London. A press accompanied them. A fount of Syro-Chaldaic type, adapted to the taste of the Nes-torians, has been procured in London. A printer is indispensable; but pious and compeent printers willing to devote themselves to gratuitous service in connection with foreign

missions, are not easily found.

The same tide of prosperity, as in the beginning, continues to attend this mission; except that the members suffered last year from a fever then prevalent at Ooroomiah. The sick resort from all quarters to Dr. Grant. Fifty operations for cataract had greatly increased his celebrity. One of his patients was a Kurdish chief from the banks of the Tigris.

onso chief from the banks of the Tigris.

The seminary contains 44 boarding scholars from different Nestorian villages. Among them are three deacons and a priest. Priest Abraham, the one who resided with Mr. Perkins at Tabreez, performs the active duties of kms at Tabreez, performs the active duties of the school, assisted by two deacons as moni-tors; but Mr. Perkins devotes much time to it. There are three free-schools, containing near a hundred scholars. The numerous fasts and feasts among the

Nestorians exert an unfavorable influence upon temperance, industry, and the schools; and in their public worship there is much room for reformation. In connection with these things

the mission shall be established at this seat of ecclesiastical power in the Nestorian church.

MISSION AMONG THE MOHAMMEDANS OF PERSIA.

James L. Merrick, Missionary. In June of 1836, Mr. Merrick, accompanied by two German missionaries, proceeded to Te-heran, the seat of the Persian government, and from thence to Isfahan, the head quarters of the Soofies and grand seat of the Sheah faith. Here they were exposed to great personal danger, from the bigotry of the people, but the Lord delivered them. Mr. Merrick remained a fortnight in this city, and then continued his journey to Sheeraz, his companious returning to Tabasez. Here in the city a hors. Merrick to Tabrezz. Here, in the city where Martyn translated the New Testament into the language of Persia, he found at least a safe resting place for the winter. His impressions concerning the Mohammedans of Persia as affording a present field for missionary labor, are by no means favorable.

MISSION TO THE MAHRATTAS.

Bombay.—D. O. Allen, Missionarv; Elijah A. Webster, Printer; George W. Hubbard, Teacher; Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Hubbard.

Alibag.—Cyrus Stone, Missionary; and wife.

—A. F. Fonceca, native helper.

Ahmednuggur.—George W. Boggs, and Henry Ballantine, Missionaries; Amos Abbott, Teacher; and their wires.—Daigaba native

l'eacher; and their wives.-Dajecba, native helper.
Malcolm Paith.—Allen Graves, Missionary,

and wife, and Miss Orpah Graves.

Jaina.—Sendol B. Munger, Missionary, and wife.—On a visit to the United States.—Miss

Cynthin Farrar, Teacher.
(5 stations; 6 missionaries, 1 printer, 2 teachers, 10 female assistant missionaries, and 2 grative helpers;—total, 21.)

Important changes have been made, the past Important changes have been made, the past ear, in the internal arrangements of the mission has a printing establishment, but no printer. The first and only Stamese but no printer. The first and only Stamese year, in the internal arrangements of the mission. The chief force has been thrown more inland. Mr. Allen has the principal editorial care of the printing establishment at Bombay. The seminary is to be at Ahmednuggur. Alibag, is a new -tation in the Concan, in the midst of the schools which have long been there. Jahn is in the dominions of the Nizam, a Mohamnedon prince nominally independent. Malcolm Paith is a health-station where Mr. Graves prosecutes his translations.

The Mahratta printing from January 1st to The Mahratta printing from January 1st to September 30, 1836, amounted to 42,750 copies, and 3,361,460 pages. The Mahratta pages printed from the beginning, are 21,809,850. Mr. Webster, the printer, has cut and cast a new and improved fount of Mahratta type.

Near the close of last year, Messrs. Stone and Munger visited Jalna, preparatory to the commencement of a new station there. It is not yet certain that a missionery will be allow-

to which of course the mission could have no objection. The ecclesiastics, however, feel no the people are learning the fact. The seminary, under charge of Mr. Hebard, has ten boarding and a number of day scholars. At Jerusating and a number of day scholars. At Jerusating and a number of day scholars.

Dinaegal.—Robert O. Dwight, Missionary, and wife.—Five native helpers.
Stations not yet known.—Henry Cherry, Edward Cope, Nathaniel M. Crane, Clarendon F. Muzzy, William Tracy, and F. D. W. Ward, Missionaries; John Steele, M. D. Physician; and their wives.

(2 stations; 10 missioneries, 1 physician, 11

ale assistant missionaries, and 18 native

female assistant missionaries, and 18 native helpers;—total, 40.)
Mr. and Mrs. Poor, who have long been members of the Ceylon mission, removed to Madura early last year. Mr. and Mrs. Eckard have been reunited to the Ceylon mission. Mr. Hall, on account of his health, has returned to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight joined the mission in April of last year. Mr. Todd has been united in marriage to Mrs. Woodward of the Ceylon Mission. Six missionaries and a physician, with their wives, embarked at Boston for this mission, Nov. 234, and arrived at Madras in March. Mr. Dwight commenced a station at Dindegal near the close of last year. The schools connected with the mission are 30 in number, containing 1214 pupils. A school of higher character has been opened. Nearly half of the 18 native helpers are from the Seminary at Batticotta in Ceylon. This

the Seminary at Batticotta in Ceylon. This field is one of great extent and promise, and is so regarded by the

Mission TO CEYLON.

Tillipally.—Benjamin C. Meigs, Missionary, and wite.—Nine native helpers.

Batticotta.—Henry R. Hoisington and John M. Perry, Missionaries; Nathan Ward, M. D. Physician; and their wives.—One native preacher, and seventeen native helpers.

Oodoorille.—Levi Spaulding, Missionary, and wife.—Seven parise halpers.

In this mission there are 155 free schools, with 6,035 pupils, nearly one-tenth of whom are females; 37 pious schoolmasters; a female seminary, with 75 boarding scholars; a seminary for males, with 166 boarding scholars; 302 native members of the church in good standing; and an average native congregation on the Sab-bath at each station, of nearly 400 persons, a considerable portion of whom are native youth in the schools. Not less than 15,500 children have been taught in the schools since the commencement of the mission. The desire of parents to enter their children in the seminary has been so great, notwithstanding the strong probability that they will there become Christians, that the mission has resolved no longer

to give board to any in their preparatory stu-dies. The parents will bear the expense. Of books and tracts in the Tamul language, 346,500 copies and 8,947,800 pages were printed the last year; making 14,785,400 pages from the beginning. Three presses are in op-eration. This mission has been blessed with as many as seven gracious visitations, or revivals of religion, since its commencement. As a consequence of the sixth, 61 were added to the churches; and 77 as a consequence of the

MISSION TO SIAM. MISSION TO SIAM.

Bankok.—Stephen Johnson and Charles
Robinson, Missionaries; Dan. B. Bradley, M.
D. Physician; and their wives.
(1 station; 2 missionaries, 1 physician, and 3

(1 station; 2 missionaries, 1 physician, and 3 female assistant missionaries;—total, 6.)

The Siamese possess a country of almost unequalled fertility, and, by immigration and otherwise, are rapidly increasing in numbers. They are rising also, on the scale of civilization. The people generally are mild and tractable, and treat Europeans with deference.

There seems to be no serious obstacle at present in the way of prosecuting all kinds of missionary labor in Siam, and gaining access to all classes of the people. Within three or four miles of our missionaries, there are a million

miles of our missionaries, there are a million of human beings, and the country is full of inhabitants. Mr. Johnson directs his labors chiefly to the Chinese, and Mr. Robinson to the Siancese. The whole number of those who have received medical aid from Doct. Bradley, is 3,800. They were of all classes, and from all parts of the country. Very many of them have carried away some knowledge of the gos-

tract they have printed is of eight pages, and contains a summary of the divine law and of the gospel. Abouts4,000 Siamese tracts have been circulated in Siam by different missiona-ries, from the beginning, and about 40,000 volumes in Chinese

Sixteen or eighteen ordained missionaries and five missionary physicians are requested by the mission for Siam and its dependencies, and there are certainly reasons enough for sending them, if the means and men are fur-

MISSION TO CHINA. Canton.—Elijah C. Bridgman and Peter Parker, M. D. Missionaries; S. Wells Williams, Printer.—David Abeel, Missionary, on a visit to the United States.

(1 station; 3 missionaries, and 1 printer;—

commencement of a new station there. It is not yet certain that a missionary will be allowed by the Nirab to reside mere permanenty. No report has been received concerning the condition of the schools last year. The number, the year before, was forty, containing 1,620 scholars. At the last annual meeting of the mission, arrangements were made for increasing its efficiency in nearly all the departments of labor. The Committee are expecting creasing its efficiency in nearly all the departments of labor. The Committee are expecting the means of assault upon the blind, after quate means are furnished.

China. And they are gradually munique means are furnished.

Superstitions of that great empire. The tracts; new and old, and a harmony of the tracts; new and old, and a harmony of the tracts; new and old, and a harmony of the tracts. (I station; 2 missionaries; and their wives.

Will receive its completion in heaven.

The excitement among the Greeks for a time had much effect on the schools. It led to the stablishment of a large school by the Greek bishop as a substitute for the mission exhools, to which of course the mission could have no objection. The ecclesiastics, however, feel no real interest in the education of the youth, and the people are learning the fact. The seminary, under charge of Ms. H. has become difficult to exert a direct religious influence upon the Chinese. The number of spies and officers of government on the watch makes it somewhat dangerous for a Chinese to receive a book from the hands of a missionary. The difficulty of operating upon the Chinese within the bounds of the empire, imparts a greater interest to the million of emigrants without these bounds, who may be freely appropriated and many of whom we are smally re-

in the Madras presidency.

MADURA MISSION.

Madura.—Daniel Poor, William Todd, and J. J. Lawrence, Missionaries, and ther wives.

Dindegal.—Robert O. Dwigh. And wife time and strength to labors in that language.

MISSION TO SINGAPORE. Singapore.-!ra Tracy, James T. Dickin-on, Matthew B. Hope, M. D. and Joseph S.

Son, Matthew B. Hope, M. D. Man Joseph S. Travelli, Missionaries; Alfred North, Printer; Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Travelli, Mrs. North.—Stephen Tracy, M. D. Physician, and wife, temporarily stationed here.

(1 station; 4 missionaries,—one of them a physician, 1 physician, 1 printer, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 1 native helper;—to-

Messrs, Hope and Travelli, and Doct. Tracy arrived at Singapore in December. The type foundery has the means of casting type in Malay, Bugis. Javanese, and Siamese good fonts of Malay and Bugis type, and a font of Chinese metallic type on a somewhat limited scale. The establishuent can easily be en-larged. Eleven Chinese block-cutters, a copylarged. larged. Eleven Chinese block-cutters, a copyist, and eight or ten printers were employed the last year. Blocks for the revised New Testament were completed, and also for twelve tracts by Mr. Gutzlaff, some of which were large. The printing could not have fallen short

orge. In eprinting could not have fallen short of 100,000 copies, and 2,500,000 pages.

There is reason to apprehead that the proportion of intelligent readers in that part of the world, is smaller than has been supposed. Our seminary at Singapore will have to surmount very great difficulties, before it comes into successful operation—difficulties growing chiefly out of the extreme indifference of parents to the education of their children, and to their fear of the religious influence which the seminary

d. Perry, Date Physician; and their preacher, and seventeen native helpers.

Panditeripo.—Samuel Read Eckard, Missionary, and wife.—Seven native helpers.

Manepy.—Eastman S. Minor, printer, and wife.—Four native helpers.

Chasagachery.—Samuel Hutchings, Missionary, and wife.—One native preacher, and eleven native helpers.

Chasagachery.—Samuel Hutchings, Missionary, and wife.—One native preacher, and eleven native helpers.

These missionaries reached Batavia, Sept. 15th, and immediately commenced the study of the Maylay language. After three months, Messrs, Doty and Nevius began the study of Chinese. Permission has been requested for Messrs, Doty and Envisit the eastern shores of Java and Some

Whole No. 1133.

sion. To this petition no answer had been renoisionaries destined to this mission, are de-tained by the present deficiency of funds.

MISSION TO BORNEO. Sambas.—William Arms and Samuel P. Robbins, Missionaries, and Mrs. Robbins.
(1 station; 2 missionaries, and 1 female as-

stant missionary;—total, 3.) Mr. Arms spent four months of the last year in Borneo, at Pontiana and Sambas; travelled interior a hundred miles; saw the Dynks in their villages; and collected such information as he could respecting their numbers, religion, hanguages, character, customs, and the practi-cability of a mission among them. He made a second visit to Borneo at the close of the year, with the expectation of remaining at Sanctas. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins were on the point of proceeding from Singapore in March to join Mr. Arms.

MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. HAWAII. Kailua .- Asa Thurston, Missiona-

, and wife.

Kaawaloa.—Cochran Forbes, Missionary,

Waimea.-Lorenzo Lyons, Missionary, and

Hilo .- David B. Lyman and Titus Coan, lissionaries, and their wives.

Maut. Lahaina.—Dwight, Baldwin, M. D.
lissionary, and wife, and Miss Maria C. Og-

Lahainaluna.—Lorrin Andrews, Ephraim W. Clark, and Sheldon Dibble, Missionaries; Edmund H. Rogers, Printer; and their

Wailuku.—Jonathan S. Green, and Richard Armstrong, Missionaries, and their wives, and Miss Lydia Brown.

MOLOKAI. Kaluaaha.—Henry R. Hitchcock,

Missionary and wife.
OAHU. Honolulu.—Hiram Bingham, Reuben

Tinker, and Lowell Smith, Missionaries; Gar-ret P. Judd, M. D. Physician; Levi Chamber-lain, Secular Superintendent; Henry Diamond, Book-binder; Edwin O. Hall, Printer; and their wives.

Ewa.—Artemas Bishop, Missionary and wife, Waialua.—John S. Emerson, Missionary

Kaneohe.—Benjamin W. Parker, Missiona-KAUAI. Waimea .- Samuel Whitney, Mis-Koloa .- Peter J. Gulick, Missionary and

Waioli .- William P. Alexander, Missionary and wife.
On a visit to the United States.-William

Richards and Ephraim Spaulding, Missionaries, and their wives.

On their way to the islands.—Samuel Bliss, Daniel T. Conde, Mark Ives, and Thomas Lafon, M. D. Missionaries; Seth L. Andrews, M. D. Physician; Samuel N. Caste, Assistant

M. D. Physician; Samuel N. Castle, Assistant Secular Superintendent; Edward Bailey, Amos S. Cooke, Edward Johnson, Horton O. Knapp, Edwin Locke, Charles McDonald, Bethuel Munn, William S. Van Duzee, and Abner Wil-cox, Teachers; and their wives; and Miss Ma-ria M. Smith and Miss Lucia G. Smith. (15 stations; 27 missionaries—two of them physicians, 2 physicians, 2 secular superinten-dents.)

Thomse assistant missionaries, total, e.g.,
During the year ending June 1, 1836, the
mission performed 1,350 Christian narriages;
admitted 212 natives to the church; and printed 157,929 books and 11,666,429 pages. More than 900,000 of these pages were octavo, 675,-000 quarto, and nearly all the rest duod como. The whole number of native church members is 916, or an average of 45 to each church. The number received from the beginning is 1,-078, of whom 105 have died in the faith. The whole attendance in the congregations each Sabbath, on an average, is 14,500, or about 900 to a congregation—a larger number than is ordinarily witnessed in houses of public worordinarily witnessed in houses of pannaship in our own country. The whole amount of printing at the islands from the beginning, of printing at the islands from the beginning, of 54 138 485 nages. Of of printing at the islands from the tegroning, is 1,136,457 books, and 54,138,485 pages. Of the Kung Hawaii, a semi-monthly paper, 3,000 copies are circulated. At the station of Wailuku there were 600 subscribers for this paper. The natives write more and more for its pages. A monthly publication of twelve pages, designed chiefly for children, was com-

menced a year ago. It is only sixteen years since the language was reduced to writing.

The people renounced their national religion about eighteen years ago, and almost inductionately were thrown by the providence of God into the arms of our faith and charity. As a nation, the islanders have again and again re-fused the profered religion of papal Rome, professedly that they might give undivided at-tention to that which we had brought to them. A crisis in the religious state of the nation, and in the work of the mission, having arrived, the ies asked for 18 more ordained r sionaries, two physicians, and 21 lay-teachers, to make the whole waiting people at once acquainted with the gospel. Two physicians, three preachers, and nine teachers, were sent the past year. Do any still ask, Why so many laborers are employed at the Sandwich Islands? The answer is, that the work, which Providence has made ready for our hands by signal dence has made ready for our hands dysignous interpositions may be accomplished in the shortest possible time, and thus a glorious exemplification be afforded to the church and the world of what Christian missions, through the power of divine grace, may effect. In no other nation could the Board so well make the experiment as in that.

nation could the Board so well make the experiment, as in that.

The manufacture of cloth has thus far been as successful as was expected. So far as schools are concerned, the mission now directs its attention chiefly to the children and youth. The chiefs encourage schools for these, and they have met with unexpected success. The people have built a number of schoolhouses in different parts of the islands. The seminary at different parts of the islands. I be senting the Lahaim lung contains 88 scholars. It is beginng to furnish teachers of some value for the hools. A central female boarding school is schools. A central female business about being commenced at Wailuku.—On the whole, though a work of vast magnitude re-mains to be done, before the people will commains to be done, before the proper will com-pare with civilized Christian communities in their social and domestic character and general condition and habits, there is constant and very condition and habits, there is constant and very perceptible improvement in all these respects. In one respect, the islanders may take precedence of all civilized communities. The manufacture, sale, and use of ardent spirits is prohibited on all the islands, except Oahu; and on that island a petition was drawn up and signed by the chiefs and more than 3,000 of the most respectable natives of Honolulu and its vicinity asking the king to supersections. ty, asking the king to suppress entirely the sale, manufacture and use of such spirits.

[Remainder next week.]

THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT.-It is observa-THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT.—It is observable that God delights to have men feel, and acknowledge, and reverence his power; and therefore often overturns things, where they are thought past danger. That is his time of interposing. As when a merchant hath a ship come home after many a storm which it hath escaped, he destroys it sometimes in the very haven.—George Herbert.

Intelligence.

REVIVAL AT SEA.

Protracted Meeting at the Sandwich Islands. A Letter from Rev. R. Armstrong, to the Editor of the N. E. Spectator, dated Island of Oahu, (Sand-

wich Islands) May 1, 1837, says:

The reinforcement to our mission, by the ship Mary Frazier, arrived at the islands on the Bhip Mary Frazier, arrived at the selection of April, after a voyage of 116 days—a remarkably rapid passage. The company is in fine health; and what is delightful to relate, they came to our shores rejuicing in the fruits of a revival of religion which they were per-mitted to enjoy at sea. The captain, and sec-ond officer, and six of the crew had, as they Shought, been renewed by the Spirit of God, and have united with the church at this place. Our new brethren and sisters have a most inviting field before them, in the children. They

viung field before them, in the children. They
may have daily, at any station on the island,
just as many as they can instruct profitably,
and at many of the stations, they might daily
call together enough to occupy the labors of
one half of their whole company.

A protracted meeting is now in progress in
Honolulu, for the benefit of the foreign resi-

Honolulu, for the benefit of the foreign resi-nents. A few appear to be awakened, and the meetings are pretty well attended, but the ene-my shows all his gall and bitterness.

my shows all his gall and bitterness.

Our general meeting commences to day.
We hope to have a good meeting. When all
are assembled, there are some 85 adults, male
and female, of whom 25 are ordained ministers. We are therefore the largest have wis We are therefore the largest missionary fold ratio greater than our

From the Southern Churchman SABBATH AT THE WHITE SULPHUR.

To beguile one of the tedious hours so fre 10 negative to describe to you a Sabbath recently passed at the Vhite Sulphur Springs.
Religious services have been kept up here

during most of the seasons. The ball room converted into a temporary place of worship. and the true God is worshipped in the chosen seat of the god of this world. Instead of the dance and the violin, are heard the songs of Zion and the voice of prayer.—At first there is a painful incongruity in all this, but it is grad-ually worn off, and we find that even in such a place the Father can be worshipped in spirit

and in truth. But to return to the exercises of the Sabbath. The morning was lowering, and there were occasional and fitful showers. Yet, notwithstanding, at the hour of service the room was filled to overflowing, with a large and genteel

After the service of our Church, the Rev. Mr. S—, of Georgetown, preached from John iv. 13, 14— Whosoever shall drink of this water shall thirst again, but whosoever shall drink of the water I shall give him shall ever thirst, but it shall be in him a well of water springing up to everlasting life.

The application of this text to the

to the circum stances of those present, was a happy one, and was ingeniously carried through. He introduced his subject by speaking of our Saviour's manner of teaching—of illustrating spiritual things by natural objects which caught his eye at the moment—the lilies of the field—the city set on a hill—the field ripe unto the harvest— and inferred that it was the duty of his ministers to follow his example. He then inquired the circumstances of those present. They had bodies liable to disease and death. For their health and restoration God had graciously caused healing waters to burst forth among the They had souls as well as bodies, not liable. They had souls as well as bodies, not liable, but afflicted with dangerous maladies—God had devised a plan for the healing of these.—
He then pointed to that fountain laid open for sin and uncleanness, and urged them to repair to it—quoting the exceedingly great and precious promises of the Gospel, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink."
'Whosoever will let him take of the water of life freely. He then get forth the force and six life freely.' He then set forth the force and significancy of the comparison of spiritual bles sings to the water given him that is thirsty.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The Sabbath School Union of Weathersfield and Berlin, was held Tuesday, the 12th instant, at New Britain, according to previous notice. It was truly an interesting occasion, and a de-lightful scene both to the Christian and the patriot. Being a fine day the house was nearfilled. The slips in the square body of the and youth present, who numbered about 400 They came into the "Temple of the Lord" in regular procession with such sweet faces, and sparkling eyes, as clearly indicated that joy and gladness filled their hearts. The meet-ing was opened by Rev. Mr. Brace of Newingby a few introductory remarks and prayer, audience was addressed by Rev. Mr. Avery, Mr. Tracy, and Rev. Mr. Seward. The and duties of parents, teachers, and children were clearly pointed out and enforced, while the blessings and advantages of Sabbath School instruction were made the theme of delightful contemplation and encouragement. The sweetness of the singing, was in unison with the joy of every heart.

The annual business of the Union was de-

Union was deess of the spatched with great harmony of feeling, and a fixed determination among the officers and determination among the officers and rs, to carry out the system of Sabbath struction in all its parts and branches, was clearly manifest. A regular course of visiting the schools is considered by this Union as indispensable to its prosperity,—hence it was resolved that we make our appointments without regard to weather, for 'he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap.' It was agreed eth the clouds shall not reap.' It was agreed to commence the semi-annual visiting on Sanday, 24th inst. at Worthington. It is made the duty of each superintendant, whose school is last visited, to give notice to all the other schools, of the time and place of the next visit. Our schools were all represented at this anniversary with the exception of Weathersfield.—There are connected with as 1,065 Children, about 200 Teachers,—about 2,000 vols. in the Libraries.—In most of the schools are Adults as well as Infant Classes, and the cause of Sabbath Schools has never been regarded with more thrilling interest in this Union than at the present time. It has now been five years since the Union was formed, and there have been one or more revivals in all the schools during the Union was formed, and there have been one or more revivals in all the schools during the time (if we except Weathersfield.) The most cheering part of the reports was the conversion of 100 of the children and youth the past year—about 70 in New Britain and about 30 in Rocky Hill. It was reported of the late revival in New Britain, that almost every one that was convicted of sin, was hopefully contact with the confidence of the second contact was convicted of sin, was hopefully contact with the contact was convicted of sin, was hopefully contact with the contact was convicted of sin, was hopefully conthat was convicted of sin, was hopefully con-verted, and that every child hopefully convert-

verted, and that every child hopefully converted had one or both of its parents pious—thus verifying the truth of God's word, "I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspains."

The meeting was concluded by a few closing remarks from Rev. Mr. Robins, of Kensington,—Prayer and Benediction. Thus closed the exercises of a day which will be long remembered by every friend of Sabbath Schools present,—as bringing slud tidings to Zion and sent,—as bringing glad tidings to Zion, and good news of salvation. Our Saviour does verily gather the lambs in his arms, and carry them in his boson. Oh when will the Church duly appreciate the institution of the Sabbath appreciate the institution of the cases ool, and learn to patronize and foster it as a special blessing from the Lord!

ROSTON RECORDER. Friday, Sept. 22, 1837.

A. B. C. F. MISSIONS. Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting.

Newark, N. J. Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 1837. The American Board of Commissioners for The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions convened this morning, in the Session House of the First Presbyterian Church, to hold its 28th Annual Meeting. The Hon. John Cotton Smith took the Chair, at ten A.M. and Rev. Dr. Miller of Princeton, opened the meeting with prayer. The Recording Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, read the minutes of the last annual meeting at Hartford. Rev. Dr. Pond, of Bangor, Me. was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

sistant Recording Secretary.

A large number of members, corporate and honorary, together with many friends of Mis-sions not connected with the Board, reported their names to the Committee of Arrangements, and were kindly provided with accommodations

at private houses. Rev. Messrs. Eddy and Treat, and Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the publie religious exercises, to be attended during the

of the Board. Sessions of the Board.

The Treasurer, Henry Hill, Esq. then presented his report. The receipts for the year ending July 31st, are \$252,076,55. The ex penditures for the same time, together with last year's debt of \$38,866,57, are \$293,456,08. last year's debt of \$38,866.57, are \$205,450.05.
The present debt of the Board, is \$41,379.53.
On motion of Dr. Spring, of N. Y. a Committee was appointed to take into view the items of this report, and see whether in any of them there can be a greater economy. The

nembers appointed are, Rev. Dr. Spring, Z., ewis, Esq. and Rev. Drs. Richards, Dwight An Abstract of the Annual Report was read,

[for which see first page.]

Afternoon, half past two o'clock.

Alternoon, half past two o'clock.
The reading of the Report was concluded.
The several parts of the Report were then referred to the following Committees, viz:

1. On part relative to Africa and Europe,
Dr. Miller, Dr. Humphrey & Rev. Mr. Magie.
2. Western Asia—President Day, President
Mathews, and Rev. Chauncey Eddy.
3. Southern Asia—Hon. Theodore Freling-

n and Res Drs Wood and Aller k. Eastern Asia and Oceanica—Gov. Vroom v. Dr. Thomas De Witt, and Rev. Sylves er Eaton.
5. South Western Indians-Rev. Drs. Mc-

5. South Western Indians—Rev. Drs. McAuley, Bennan, and David Porter.
6. North Western Indians—Rev. Dr. Bates,
John Nitchie, Esq. & Rev. H. H. Woodbridge.
7. On the Home Department, Summary and
Conclusion, Rev. Dr. Codman, Orrin Day,
Esq. and Rev. E. Cheever.
OTHER COMMITTEES APPOINTED—Rev. Dr.
Alter, Hea Sammel Highward Rev. Drs. T.

TSQ, and Rev. E. Cheever.
OTHER COMMITTEES APPOINTED—Rev. Dr.
Allen, Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Rev. Drs. T.
De Witt, Humphrey and Richards, Hon. T.
Frelinghuysen and Rev. Dr. Anderson were
appointed a Committee to consider the expedi-Prudential Committee, and to report candi

dates if judged proper.

The Prudential Committee presented a memorial from the mission at Sandwich Islands on the subject of mechanics, and introducing he arts of civilized life among the natives. This was referred to Rev. Drs. Bates, Codman. Cogswell, and Messrs. Wilder, and Anson G. lps, as a select committee, to report thereor

Thursday, Sept. 14. The Board met according to adjournment, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Dr. Day, President of Yale College.

The following rules, recommended by a comuttee appointed to consider the subject, were y unanimous vote, placed among the bye-law

the Board; viz.

1. It shall be the duty of the Prudential Comsittee to affix a limit to the annual expense of 2. It shall be the duty of the several mission

to furnish the Prudential Committee, annually and as far as possible in detail, with a schedule of their probable necessary expenditures, in season to permit the schedule to be acted upon the Committee, and the results of their de-erations made known to the missions, before

the time of the expenditure arrives.

3. In general, the sole object of the printing establishments, connected with the missions of the Board, shall be to exert a direct influence upon the surrounding native population; an mission, or member of a n any letter, tract, or appeal at those establish-ments, at the expense of the Board, with a view to its being sent to individuals, or com-munities in the United States.

4. It shall not be deemed proper for any misstonary, or assistant missionary to visit the United States, except by invitation or permis-tion first received from the Prudential Com-

The committees to whom were committed Annual Report,-reported generally the adop tion of the several parts of the Annual Report without amendment or alteration; and their several reports were accepted and adopted by the

The committee appointed to recommend a suitable place for the next Annual Meeting o the Board, and to nominate a first and second preacher, recommended that the next Annual Meeting be in the city of Portland, State of Maine, and nominated the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, as the first preacher, and the Rev. Dr. McAuley, of the city of New York, as the second preacher; and their report was unanimously adopted. Subsequently the gentlemen nomi-nated were elected by ballot, as first and second

preachers.

The committee appointed to report on the The committee appointed to report on the election of new members of the Board, and also on the expediency of adding one to the Prudential Committee, recommended that the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of the city of Boston, be elected a member of the Board, and also a member of the Prudential Committee, and that it is not expedient to elect any other members the

present year; and this report was adopted.

The following resolutions, reported by a committee to whom was referred the Circular committee to whom was referred the Circular Letter sent by the Prudential Committee to the several missions in June last, were adopted

1. That the Board consider the Circular 1. That the Board consider the Circular above-mentioned to have been altogether expedient, and of a salutary tendency, and that the state of the treasury and the pecuniary embarassments of the community have been such as to render the proposed reduction of expenses in the several missions absolutely necessary.

2. That the Board cordially respond to the sentiment expressed in the Circular, that the preaching of the gospel, while it is the most essential, is the least expensive of all the agent

essential, is the least expensive of all the agen-cies, and should be supported, if necessary, by the sacrifice of all subordinate agencies not es-sentially connected with the conversion of the heathen, and the permanent influence of the

Christian religion.

3. That, in the opinion of this Board, it is expedient that the rate of remittances to the expedient that the rate of remittances to the several missions should continue substantially as stated in the above mentioned circular, until the Missionaries now under appointment shall be sent forth to their respective fields of labor.

4. That the Board, having been taught by experience to trust in God, and to look with hope and confidence to the Christian community, for the means of carrying on the work of

missions, recommend to the Prudential Comsionaries as soon as the state and prospects of the treasury shall, in their view, render it con-

fistent and safe.

5. That it should ever be kept in mind, that it is pre-emineutly the object of this Board to furnish the preaching of the gospel to the un-evangelized nations, by means of a well-quali-fied and ordained ministry; that, for a time, ministers, in competent numbers, must be sent from Christian countries; but that, as soon and from Christian countries; but that, as soon and as far as may be, this object is to be accomplished by means of native preachers, and thut such preachers are to be supplied chiefly by the blessing of God upon Christian Seminaries, established and sustained by our missionaries; and finally, that for the sake of carrying into effect this primary design of the Board, to the greatest possible extent, all retrenchments which are practicable should be made in relation to all other modes of overation on the field of mismodes of operation on the field of mis-

An animated and interesting discussion was had on the proportion of money and time which should be expended in sustaining schools, printing, &c. on Mission ground, and the reet was adopted. After some other reports ore made, the Board adjourned to give op-nertunity at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to cele-ate the Lord's Supper.

At three o'clock, the Board assembled, with a arge number of professing Christians, to com-temorate the Saviour's dying love in the third dresbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Pond, Profesor in the Theological Sem. at Bangor, read the scriptures and made an address previous to the listribution of the bread. Rev. Dr. Hillyer offered the prayer consecrating the bread, Rev. Mr. White of South Carolina offered the prayer consecrating the wine; Rev. Dr. How, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Bruns-wick made an address; Rev. Mr. Magie of Elizabethrown made some very impressive concluding remarks, and pronounced the benedic-tion after the singing of a Hymn. The lower floor of the large church where these services were holden was crowded with communicants, nd the season seemed a delightful foretaste of

e communion of the saints in light.

The Board then adjourned to the Vestry of
the First Church, and elected the following

Officers for the year:-JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL.D., President: Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL.D., Vice-Pres. Calvin Chapin, D. D., Recording Secretary; Assistant Rec. Sec'y

Prudential harles Stoddard, Esq.

Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D. Corresponding Rev. David Greene,
Rev. David Greene,
Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong,
Henry Hill, Esq., Treasurer;
William J. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Scudder, Esq.
Adjourned to meet in the evening in the First
Production Church

Presbyterian Church.

At the meeting in the evening, extracts from
the Annual Report were read by the Rev. Dr.
Anderson, and addresses delivered, which deepinterested a numerous and attentive audience Friday morning, after finishing the business of the preceding day, the following Resolutions were proposed and adopted.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended t ne several missions and missionaries of the Board, in il their proceedings to give particular and uniform tention to the rules and regulations of the Board, and to the instructions received from the Prudential

Resolved, That the Board thankfully acknowledge sted by not a few individuals and churches the past sar, by means of which, notwithstanding the wide-creading and unexampled commercial distress, the ceipts of the Board have been placed far in advance what they have been in any former period; and the Board do respectfully entreat its respected

of the Board among the heathen is, with the blessing of God, to rear up native churches, place them under the care and instruction of competent native elders ordained over them, and furnish them with ample, elf-propagating gospel instrumentalities, at the earli-st possible period; and for this purpose that the ligher seminaries of learning for educating native telepers in the work, which the Prudential Committee think proper to erect in the several missions, reies, prayers, and patronage of the Christian co

nity.

Resolved. That there can be no reasonable doubt to the employment of its great powers in assisting to propagate the knowledge of the gospel; and that the rd, regarding it as a divinely appointed instr this purpose, will give it, in the several mi

Christians in this country, to multiply con Circians in this country, to multiply competent preachers of the gospel, and they give thanks to the Giver of all good for the number of those whom He has inclined to devote themselves to the work of mis-sions among the heathen.

Resolved, That among the signs of the times indi-

Resolve 4. That among the signs of the times indi-cating the approach of the period, foretold in prophe-cy, and long desired and looked for by the church of God, when the gospel shall be proclaimed through the world, the Board regars! with interest the present general peace of the earth; the extension of commerce and the peaceful arts; the progress of geographical research and discovery; the increasing facilities for inter-communication among the different nations by means of rail roads and steamboats; the multiplying demands in all parts of the world for sanctified talent and learning; the growing activity and power of the and learning; the growing activity and power of the religious press and of public opinion; the progressive subjection of barbarous languages to a written form by means of Christian missions, whereby the first inby means of Christian intesions, whereby the first in-telligent use of these languages in the communication of thought and feeling is to exert a hallowed and ele-vating influence on those who speak them; and final-by, the fact, more and more developed and establish-ed, that no sect or denomination of professed Chris-tians can sustain a reputation for Christian character without laboring to extend the institutions and bles-sings of Christianity to pagan nations. Resolved, That the Board contemplate with fra-

Resolve 1, That the Board contemplate with fraternal interest the efforts of existing evangelical missionary societies, existing both in this country and Europe, to extend the knowledge of the gaspel of Christ among the heathen, and will endeavor to promote the best understanding at home and abroad between their agents and missionaries and our own.

Resolved, That in view of the call for more laborers in almost every part of the heathen world, but especially in Western Africa, Syria, India, and Siam and its dependencies, the Board are oppressed by the fact that any delay should be necessary, for want of funds, in sending forth the missionaries now under appointment; and they would respectfully call upon the patrons of the holy cause, to take this ashject into still more earnest and prayerful consideration; and o still more earnest and prayerful consideration; and also upon those young brethren who are under ap-pointment to stand firm to their purpose, even should

hey be delayed for months to come.

Resolved, That what the churches and the world noat need is, the promised Spirit, or that more glorious manifestation of his power and grace, by which ous manifestation of his power and grace, by which the power of the great adversary is for a long season to be suppressed; the counsels of the opposing world more extensively overruled for good; the views, feel-ings and operations of the churches harmonized; the spirit of love in the disciples of Christ elevated to the point of unreserved consecration to his service; and an uncensing, resistless impulse given to every depart-ment of henevolent effort for the spiritual renovation of a world lying in wickedness.

These were followed by addresses from Drs. | formation as to its results; or, if they be misapplied, mphrey, McAuley, Griffin, Spring and An-son, Rev. Messrs, Richards, Bush, A. D. dty, C. Eddy, Ford and Patterson. In the lat of the addresses, Dr. Griffin, by request,

led in prayer.

After the reading of the Minutes, the session was closed with prayer by Dr. Patton.

Great harmony and Christian affection pervaded all the discussions and business of the whole session, and it is believed that such a meeting cannot be holden without highly im portant and beneficial effects.

MISSIONARIES FROM GERMANY.

A late No. of the "Lutheran Observer," gives are indebted for the following facts. 1. Great solicitude is felt in Germany for the spir-

itual welfare of German emigrants to this country, and a society is now forming, with the design of sending to the United States, orthodox and spiritual isters or candidates for the ministry; also pious and intelligent schoolmasters and catechists, for benefit of the poor Germans.

Germany to this country heretofore, who, on account of their neology and Christlessness, are a scandal to the church, both in Germany and America. They have not been sent out by any society, but are such men as had no hope of employment at home, because of their ignorance or misconduct. 3. The Rationalists or Unbelievers in Germany

have not yet formed a single Missionary Society, nor made a single sacrifice to send forth missionaries to any part of the world, for the spread of the gospel; nor have they had zeal and liberality enough to tablish a single missionary institution in their own country. In this there is reason for thankfulness to

and are vastly more evangelic than they were nine or ten years ago. Every German Theological Faculty can now boast

of at least one decidedly orthodox and pious Professor; some of them have even a majority of such professors. The University in Erlangen has, nearly if not entirely, none other than spiritual and well-qualified faithful Professors; Marburg has three or four of this character; Berlin also; Halle has two; as also Rostock is blessed with the beloved HERE Bonn. Rostock is blessed with the beloved H.ERE-RICK, Breslau with our excellent HAIN, Jena with the able BAUMGARTEN-CRUSIUS; Heidelberg claims that faithful witness UMBREIT and honest ULLMAN, and also good old father Schwarz. In fine, you can perceive from what I have already stated how much our Universities have improved since you left us. It is yet further particularly grati-fying that the most talented and learned candidates for the ministry are orthodox and pious men; this has been made evident at their examinations.

5. There is no lack of well qualified candidates for the ministry in Germany, nor are they in general destitute of the prospect of comfortable livings at home: m have expressed to the committee of the Rhinish Missionary Society a willingness to be appointed as ministers to the transatlantic German

How sweet is the fraternal spirit of the gospel How delightful to trace its operations, and mark its effects, in providing for the spiritual, and of course for the temporal wants, of the destitute members of the Christian community! Wherever the German goes, and however ignorant, or poor, or deluded, he followed by the charities of his Christian brethren at home, and supplied with the means of instruction and comfort, though separated from them by interve-

German character to admire. No foreigners with whom it has been our lot to form an acquaintance, have exhibited so prominently the amiable features of sincerity, honesty, simplicity, frankness, and resolved adherence to right. And we feel no disquieting apprehensions for our country, from any amount of German immigration that may flow into it, be cause of their habits of industry and uprightness, subection to law, and respect for religious institutions. And especially, when the immigrants are followed by the prayers and spiritual labors of the pastors an churches of their own land; when missionary societies and seminaries are formed expressly to convey to them the means of instruction and salvation, and holy men are actually on their way to fulfil the designs of these societies, do we feel assured that their coming to us will prove equally beneficial to them and to ourselves. Would that the pious in other no ions that are contributing largely to swell the amount of our population, were following their emigrating brethren with similar tokens of concern for the itual welfare! Then would our prospects of calami ty from the mass of foreigners flocking to our shores be less gloomy, and we might even cherish the hope. that they would add to the amount of that moral strength, which the American Zion is too feebly put-

CANADA.

In the Recorder of the 1st inst. we published, by request, a communication from Rev. Thaddens Osgood, in relation to the "Seamen's Cause in Canada. The object of it was, to secure assistance in the erection of a contemplated house of worship and instruction for Seamen. Since then, we have received the following communication, which, for the unquestion able respectability of the names attached to it, deserves attention. Some, if not all of these ministers are doubtless among those whom Mr. O. mentions a contributors " to the object; and beyond question, they all cherish the most friendly regards to this, as to every other great benevolent design for the regeneration of Canada and the world.

In laying both communications before the public, we acquit ourselves of responsibility in a matter of some consequence to the religious interests of our neighboring Province. The motives of Mr. O. are to be highly appreciated. He aims to do all the good in his power. But, if we have not been misinformed his judgment is hardly worthy of implicit confidence. in the application of the means entrusted to his care for effecting the objects he contemplates. The employment of self-constituted and irresp

ble agents is not only somewhat bazardous, but altogether unnecessary too, in the present instance a least. There are several ministers, permanently resident in Montreal, of the first respectability for talents, of highly evangelical piety and ordent zeal; and n a few laymen in their churches, equally distinguished for intelligence and moral worth; who are ready to every good word and work; who will suffer no be nevolent enterprise to languish, which can be sustain ed by labor, by faith, and prayer. They have their organized associations; their regularly appointed officers; their annual meetings; their public and published reports. They take counsel among themselves, (and, " in the multitude of counsellors there is safety,") they form their plans and adopt measures to ion. Every contributor to their funds is sure of the

he has the opportunity of knowing it, and giving a safer direction to subsequent contributions.

It may be relied upon, that the following c nication flows from the purest motives, warmest desire to promote the religious interests of Canada. Personal acquaintance with the majority of those who have signed it, warrants us to say this. And having said so much, every individual concerned in the subject, as a friend of Zion, will act in the premises, agreeably to his own convictions of duty.

The undersigned, deeply interested in every plan calculated to promote the real welfare of the Canadas, after mutual consultation, have agreed to carry before the benevolent public of the United States, their ries convoient public of the United States, their views relating to the several objects for which the Rev. Thaddens Osgood, from time to time craves their help. It is premised that they have the fullest confidence in the Christian character of that gentleman, but in his plans of usefulness, they regret to each they because they because they because they have the property of the control of the Christian character of that gentleman. my, they have not the same confidence. say, they have not the same confidence. The erec-tion of a large union building for various purposes in the city of Montreal, although in some respects de-sirable, is not in their opinion of such importance, it the present state of the city, as to warrant an applica-tion to our benevolent neighbors for their aid. There are many other objects that have a prior claim. emporary building has been erected for sailors and temporary building has been erected for sailors and emigrants, amply sufficient for their present wants and the design can be sustained by the public in Montreal. The several objects proposed by the Friendl Union are provided for, so far as valuable, by othe societies. Hence, the undersigned cannot recommend to the liberality of the Christian public, any of the objects of benevolence for which Mr. O. so for quently pleads. In their view, the great interests or religion would be far better subserved by increase contributions to those regularly organized and was ontributions to those regularly organized and well ried institutions which are designed to evangelize our and.

Montreal, August 29th, 1837.

Signed by

Rev. W. TAYLOR, United Secession Minister.

Rev. W. Taylor, United Secession Minister.

"II. Wilkes, Congregational Minister.

"N. Bosworth, Baptist Minister.

"G. W. Perrins, Am. Presh, Minister.

"W. F. Curry, Cor. Sec. Canada H. M. S.
Editor of the Recorder.—You are hereby requestto insert the above. Yours in the Gospel,
W. F. Curry, in behalf of the other signers.

CONDITION OF WOMAN WITHOUT THE

Allusions are often made to this subject, and occa onally facts are stated, illustrative of the degradation and misery of females, wherever the genial inflaences of Christianity are unknown. It is a melancholy subject. It ought to be better understood and if it were, the daring efforts of Infidelity to break down the gospel, and all those institutions connected with it, by which the character and destiny of femalss have been refined and elevated, would be far better appreciated than they seem to be at present.

It is to the gospel, and to the gospel alone, that roman, throughout Christendom, is indebted for the heerful acknowledgment and heroic defence of he rights, by the same sex which in heathen and Mainmedan countries makes her a slave; and for all cle and the large community, so much to her own honor and the happiness of all about her, and for all the hopes and consolations that cheer her spirit amid the arduous and never ending, but sweet and useful duties of her station. And can she ever forget her obligations to the gospel? Will she not "have pity the poor " and depressed portion of her own sex, who yet suffer beneath the scourge of superstition or idolatry, or imposture?

We extract the following from a letter of Miss & M. Grimke.

" In no part of the world does the condition of n appear more dreary than in Hindostan. Try power of a father disposes of them in chil When they are married, their husbands ha potic control over them; if unable to support the can lend or sell them to a neighbor. Hindoo rage for gambling, wives and children are frequently staked and lost. If they survive their husbands, they must pay implicit obedience to the oldest son; if they have no sons, the nearest male relation holds them in subjection; and if there happen to be no kinsmen, they must be dependent on the cluef of the tribe. The Hindoo women are engaged in every varie

nats, bring water in jars, carry manure, and various other articles to market in baskets on their heads, ook food, tend children, weave cloth, reel thread

Wind cocouns.
The Thibetian women of the laboring classes a inured to a great deal of toil. They plant, weed, reap, and thresh grain, and are exposed to the rough-est weather, while their indolent husbands are peraps living at their case." ales of the lower classes among the China

s drags the plough in rice fields with forms the less arduous task of holding the plough. "The Tartar women in general perform a hare of labor than the men; for it is a pr pinion that they were sent into the world other purpose, but to be useful and convenient SLAVES to the stronger sex." "Among some of the Taitar tribes of the present day, females manage a horse, hurl a javelin, bont wild animals, and fight an enemy

island of Sumatra, the women do all the work, while their husbands lounge in idleness, play-ing on the flate, with wreaths of globe amaranth on ir heads, or racing with each other, without saddle their heads, or racing with each other, without saddle or stirrup, or hunting deer, or gambling away their wives, their children, or themselves. The Battas consider their wives and children as slaves, and sell them whenever they choose."

"The Moors are indulent to excess. They lie

whole days upon their mats, sleeping and smoking, while the women and slaves perform all the labor. Owing to their ancleanly habits, they are much infested with vermin; and as they consider it beneath their dignity to remove this annoyance, the task is imposed on the women. They are very impatient and tyramical and the state of and tyrannical, and for the slightest offence beat their wives most cruelly."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

UNITY OF FEELING AND EFFORT.-In all asciated effort, union of feeling and action is indispensable. No great thing can be accomplished, where awake, is not less striking than that between every one sets up for himself, and pays no regard to dition of a large portion of professed those around him. Perhaps in no case is this union that denoted by the phrase spiritually more necessary than in the Sabbath School. If all who has ever had occasion to notic are associated in one system of concerted action, they endeavoring to keep another awake, has mutually assist each other; while, if various and op- king representation of the nature and posite plans are pursued, they may counteract each forts put forth by numbers of the profether's efforts. Harmony of feeling is also essential in behalf of those slumbering in sin to the spirit of social prayer, and one condition of the amount of their own religious interest

TEACHERS' MEETINGS .- To promote this object, fairly awake. There is wakefulness is important that teachers should often meet togeth- cate the glimmering of spiritual light er, for consultation, prayer, and mutual assistance. and to instigate sleepy efforts in beha-A weekly or semi-weekly teachers' meeting draws danger is seen, though dinly seen. them near to each other; promotes harmony and love; drowsiness enough to lead to the almost caltivates the spirit of prayer, and cherishes zeal. By tility of what is done. A sleepy mutual interchange of sentiaient, feeling, difficulties, solemn and pungent truths, is to acouragements, &c. they strengthen and encourage the scabbard on. The feeble and each other. These meetings are also seasons of forts of one drowsy person to an sweet and hallowed enjoyment. But, above all, if scarcely better than a soporific, if they do attended with a proper spirit, they will secure the ly operate as such. So it is unque execute them, under the public eye, and with a dis- blessing of God. Without this, all our labors will that the timid, drawsy, uninterested tinet recognition of their accountability to public opin- be in vain; and if we feel as we should, our depen- disciples, do but confirm the moral st dence upon God, we shall go to these meetings with minds. "Hardly can be speak to the faithful application of his contribution to the specific deep feeling, and earnest desire, and leave them with speaks not from it," save it be to bill it to abject for which it is made; and also of obtaining in- our souls refreshed.

Such meetings should be conducted with great fa niliarity and little formality. There should be a coa munion of soul, as well as a union of prayer. Su far as our experience goes, we think that a school is no likely to flourish without such a meeting.

MONTHLY CONCERT FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS The original design of this meeting, was to pray for the general interests of the Sabbath School ca is too often the case, however, that they are made matter of mere local interest, attended only by teachers. The Sabbath School cause is identified with the highest interests of the church. it ought to have a distinct remembrance in the prace of the church. If she cares for her little or she esteem it too much, to devote one evening month to prayer for an institution designed for the special benefit? And, will not her prayers, on the occasion, embrace all her little ones

WORSHIP OF THE LAMB

Such is the constitution of our minds, that we not capable of any emotions, in reference to object before us, other than those objects are suited in the selves to awaken. Natural affection must have proper objects; filial love cannot be bestowed un a stranger, nor parental love upon those out of of suffering. Gratitude, the recognition of some vor. Love and confidence, the seen worth and e celience of others. It would be as absurd to support these emotions could arise without the present their appropriate exerting objects, as that any of

And the statement cannot be questioned, that ects which as seen by the mind, awaken the kind and degree of emotions, have the same and importance in the mind's view. The san of the emotions proclaims identity of objects as spects value. Now in the 5th chap, and 13th v of Rev. we find the following sta every creature which is in heaven, and on the and under the earth, and such as are in the sea. all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, honor, and glory, and power, be unto him the upon the throne." Those who use this language spiritual beings, and the phrases, "blessing," or," &c. are expressive of the emotion their minds by the view they enjoyed of the ale perfections of him who occupied the th were qualities in him suited to awaken in feelings as these. Their ascriptions of boner are expressive of the manner in which they were fected by his amazing attributes.

But the same emotions are awakened by the sence of another being; " and unto the Lamb for and ever." That they were the same in kin degree, is plain, from the use of precisely the language. The impression node upon t gated universe by those two persons is as d olemn, as animating, in the one case as in the The use of the same identical epithets set yond all question. If the rapturous song, " El. and honor, and glory, and power," pre highest kind of holy and delightful view of the divine attributes of the object of praise, we must say, the same song addressed Lamb proclaims the same kind of excite by his glories. The impression made by equal. There is nothing to indicate the slight erence. There was the same fitness in the to awaken the ranturous admiration of the in Him who was on the throne. If there w the same fitness in him to do this, then it manifestly absurd, that the same terms used in describing the views and feelings th toward the Lamb. If the glory given was not the same as given Him upon the should have had a difference in the mode aion. This was certainly to be expected has recorded for our special admonst-

The argument, that Christ de dicable properly only of God, by delegat and authority, cannot be employed here. The by delegation the bonors due anothe the honors ascribed to God. Look at the of requiring a child to bestow the same le ence and confidence due a kind and worth upon some inferior member of the family. The mental laws, to render homage where there is apprehension that it is not due. Fitness m ject to awaken such emotions, is the requisite. And where there is no such f can no more expect such an operation of the than we can expect gratitude where no kinds been shown, or pity without the presence of as ject of distress.

This, then, is our conclusion, that spiritual beings described in the pas gave, and from the constitution of mind could the same " blessing, and honor, and glory and er." to the Lamb, as to Him that sat u throne, only on the supposition of their disc of his equal fitness to receive this supreme that they thus "honored the Son as they home Father," because his character presented the

AWAKE AND ASLEEP.

Before the cock crows to others," sa

op Leighton, "he claps his wings and self." This being roused themse point to be considered by all whose pro duty it is to awaken men from the The word awake, as applied to the ble emotions in view of eternal realities by, being fully realized by, con parative ontrast between the state of the body the declarations, that they are not confirmed and fatal repose.

September

As it is fire that kind of hely love only that he whom the love of C commendations of Ch sweetly constrain other some interest therein hi mated with affection, as fection where there is already gained to Chris him effectually nearer fire that is in him, and

ILLUSTRATION The writings of the . nish us with many w passages in the New Te rusalem, 37 years after and faithful historian of being at that time a pri

familiar of course with various facts, which, a throw great light upon God. We subjoin a fe It is generally suppo chapter, copies the ge authentic register ther 5, informs us, that such in his day; and we find of such records in the Josephus, written by down the genealogy of

public records."

We find a specim was mocked of the wis and sent forth and slew Bethlehem," &c. Antiquities, Book 17th, of great barbarity, a In commenting upon hash threatens to three of Jabesh, Josephus when their left eyes w they might be wholly here one reason at learight eye. "If thy ri

Math. 14, 4. John s for thee to have Herodi Josephus remarks, " He found the laws of o from her husband while married to Herod, her ther's side." Antiquiti

We find an illustrat elation," mentioned quotation. " The for make their entrance signs as had not the effi first who brought these them up there in the people knew it, they ceded with Pilate mar the images. On the si to have their weapons r titioned him again, he gas encompass them are death unless they would But they threw themse their necks bare, offe laws should be transg by their firm resolution to commanded the images to salem to Cesarea.

any man to death." B. 2, chap. S.) that Casar into the hands of the Gov. In Mark 6, 4 and 5, we the elders." Josephus, Antiq. 13th B. chap. 16 delivered to the people a succession from their in the laws of Mones."

St. John, 18, 31.

consolation of Israel." a recognition of the ger vent. Josephus alludes duced the Jews to fight biguous Oracle found about this time, one of the governor of the habitable

THE MIND AN Writers on intellectu has two sorts of faculties

tient. In other words, understands and believe These faculties, when bjects, are entirely diand does exert an influer our inclinations lead us to evidence than would h jadgments;-yet after a believe with our under-

And so on the other h vidual, it is not because vinced that he is worthy often exists where no co but that which is to excite to the heart, not to the Now it is very inter laws of our nature are m

played on spiritual obj God requires. It is not lieves, and the heart alor almost say that the heart or rather the mind and by each other, that they For example, faith is

God's law. Faith is be ing merely? By no mer believe in this way, and and tremble. In the act must be, if I may so spe and the two must act to only " receive the truth," of it." There must be For with the heart man b

Humility is another C the result of the combine heart. The mere convict any extent whatever, dos a conviction may produce dency. It is when the h and submits to it, when t abasement and self-rent lief, that we are truly hun

The love required by the excitement of animal feel of the understanding; nor belief simply that God is derstanding and heart togexcallence of the divine

heady gained to Christ, finds the embassy drawing

athat is in him, and causing it to mount upward."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

The writings of the Jewish historian Josephus, fur

with many valuable illustrations of various

sages in the New Testament. He was born in Je-

lent, 37 years after Christ; was an eye witness

Githful historian of the destruction of Jerusalem

ing at that time a prisoner in the Roman army, and

ficts, which, as introduced into his writings

row great light upon various portions of the word of

It is generally supposed that Matthew in his first

apter, copies the genealogy of Jesus Christ from an

oforms us, that such genealogical records existed

his day; and we find confirmation of the existence

of such records in the Saviour's time, in the life of

senhus, written by himself. "Thus have I set

lown the genealogy of my family as I found it in the

We find a specimen of the moral character of Her-

ed a Math. 2d, 16th, who, when he found "he

was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth,

Rathlehem," &c. This is confirmed by Josephus'

Antiquities, Book 17th, chap. 8. " A man he was,

eat barbarity, and a slave to his passions."

of Library Josephus remarks : "This he did that

when their left eyes were covered with their shields,

they might be wholly useless in war." Hence we find reason at least for the value attached to the

Math. 14, 4. John said to Herod, " It is not lawful

the to have Herodias, thy brother Philip's wife."

found the laws of our country, and divorce hersel

out her husband while he was yet alive, and was

parried to Herod, her husband's brother by the fa-

We find an illustration of "the abomination of des-clation," mentioned Math. 24, 15, in the following

ake their entrance into Jerusalem, with such en-

igns as had not the effigies of Cæsar. Pilate was the

first who brought these images to Jerusalem, and set

em up there in the night time; but as soon as the

resole knew it they came in multitudes and inter-

eded with Pilate many days, that he would remove

mages. On the sixth day he ordered the soldiers

have their weapons ready, and when the Jews pe-

tioned him again, he gave a signal to the soldiers to

death unless they would leave off distracting him

they threw themselves on the ground, and laid

ws should be transgressed; on which Pilate affected

necks bare, offering to die rather than their

ir firm resolution to keep their law inviolable,

anded the images to be carried back from Jern

lem to Cesarea." Antiq. Book 18th, chap. 3d.

St. John, 18, 31. " It is not lawful for us to po

man to death." Josephus informs us. (Wars.

2, chap. 8,) that Cæsar had put the power of death

the hands of the Governor.

In Mark 6, 4 and 5, we read of the "traditions of

elders." Josephus, himself a Pharisee, says, iq. 13th B. chap. 10th. "The Pharisees have

vered to the people a great many observances, by

In Luke 2d, 25th, is the passage, " waiting for the

solation of Israel." It is well known there is here

entertained by the Jews about the time of the Ad-

aced the Jews to fight so desperately, was an am

birnous Oracle found in their sacred writings, how,

THE MIND AND THE HEART.

Writers on intellectual philosophy tell us that man

is two sorts of faculties, the intellectual and the sen-

est. In other words, he has a mind which thinks.

objects, are entirely distinct. It is true that one may,

does exert an influence upon the other; as when

inced that he is worthy of love, for this conviction

most say that the heart believes and the mind loves;

or rather the mind and heart are so interpenetrated

by each other, that they are employed conjointly in

For example, faith is one of the requirements of

merely? By no means. All who are not infidels,

believe in this way, and even the "devils" believe

and tremble. In the act of Christian faith, the mind

hast he, if I may so speak, pervaded by the heart,

and the two must act together as one; we must not

only "receive the truth," but receive it " in the love

For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness.

Hamility is another Christian grace. This too is

heart. The mere conviction that we are sinners, to

tay extent whatever, does not constitute it; for such

dency. It is when the heart accepts this conviction

and submits to it, when the feeling of lowliness, if

ief, that we are truly humble.

anviction may produce only irritation or despon-

result of the combined operation of the mind and

There must be the "heart in the head."

terstands and believes, and a heart which feels.

hout this time, one of their country should become

gnition of the general expectation of the Messi-

Josephus alludes to this. " What chiefly in-

11.

the laws of Moses."

overnor of the habitable earth."

e with our understandings.

the heart, not to the understanding.

very act of sincere religious worship.

God's law.

sion from their fathers, which are not written

"The former procurators were wont to

ther's side." Antiquities, Book 17, chap. 5, 4.

right eve. "If thy right eye offend thee," &c.

In commenting upon 1st Sam. 11, 2, where Na-

tens to thrust out the right eyes of the men

sent forth and slew all the children that were in

athentic register then extant. Nehemiah, chap. 2d

We subjoin a few.

miliar of course with places, persons, customs and

tually nearer heaven; blowing that divin

sould be conducted with great famality. There should be well as a union of prayer. So far es, we think that a school is not

.... VOL. XXII.

thout such a meeting. CERT FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS ign of this meeting, was to pray for e, however, that they are made interest, attended only by the highest interests of the church, that inct remembrance in the prayers she cares for her little ones, ch, to devote one eve And, will not ber prayers, on this all her little ones !

P OF THE LAMB

itution of our minds, that we are emotions, in reference to objects n those objects are suited in their ald arise without the presence exciting objects, as that any of the

of emotions, have the same value w in the 5th chap, and 13th verse h, and such as are in the sea, and m, heard I saying, Blessing, and se who use this language a the phrases, "blessing, ive of the emotions awakened view they enjoyed of the glorio

m suited to awaken just such manner in which they were ing attributes.

no occupied the throne

g; " and onto the Lamb for ney were the same in kind an n the use of precisely the san ssion made upon the conose two persons, is as deep, identical epithets sets this b If the rapturous song, " Blessir solv and delightful excitement attributes of the object of su me kind of excitement produc impression made by both was the same fitness in the Lat arous admiration of these myriae him to do this, then it would that the same terms should If the glory given to the Lar s given Him upon the throne. I not give his glory to another only of God, by delegated pow honors due another; most of ce due a kind and worthy fat ed, without violating its own fur nder homage where there is a c

s described in the passage before the constitution of mind could give ing, and honor, and glory and po amb, as to Him that sat upon the supposition of their disceress to receive this supreme home honored the Son as they honored his character presented the

pect such an operation of the

AKE AND ASLEEP.

ock crows to others," says Archb he claps his wings and rouses up hi eing roused themselves is a co dered by all whose profession nken men from the slambers of ke, as applied to the existence of sei view of eternal realities, is under ealized by, comparatively few. en the state of the body asleep a as striking than that between the

portion of professed disciples, the phrase spiritually awake. d occasion to notice one sleepy keep another awake, has seen a on of the mature and amount by numbers of the professed disci e slumbering in sin around them. ir own religious interest is describe s, that they are not fairly asleep, There is wakefulness enough to ing of spiritual light spon the sleepy efforts in behalf of those wh n, though direly seen. And there igh to lead to the almost certain is done. A sleepy utterance ev gent truths, is to use the dagger The feeble and easily remit way person to awaken anothe than a soporific, if they do not act h. So it is unquesti

drowsy, uninterested efforts of it confirm the moral stepor of dly can he speak to the heart it," save it be to full it to

As it is fire that kindles fire, so it is the sacred flame wards it a hearty and reverent affection. This is a thely love only that can awaken it in others. "But belief which is love, and a love which is belief. In chain the love of Christ constrains, his lively reaccordance with this view is Mr. Newton's remark; nendations of Christ and speeches of love, shall We seem to want some other word by which to degeetly constrain others to love him. When a man note our supreme regard to God, than that which exaks of reconciliation and happiness as if he had presses our affection to creatures. When we speak ne interest therein himself; when his words are aniloving him, it must be in a different sense. Creaated with affection, as he is likely to beget some afture-love is a passion; Divine love is a principle." ion where there is none, so a pious hearer that is

These remarks may serve to show why the offer ngs of the unrenewed heart fail to secure the appronation of God. They are not the offerings of the whole man. There may be a conviction of the understanding that God is holy and excellent, without any love to him; or there may be a certain kind of affection, which, unaccompanied by any proper aporehension of God's character, is in fact love to an naginary Deity. But neither of these will answer. To be accepted of God we must love him with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength. P.

CHURCH SPOLIATION

Under this caption the Southern Churchman (Episcopal) gives an account of an attempt, by the governnent of Virginia, to obtain possession of certain church property for its own uses. It appears that about one hundred and seventy years ago a pious individual be quenthed a valuable estate in land to the Church in Northampton for the benefit of its minister in all time to come. Of late a claim has been set up by the overseers of the poor in that county, under the law for the sale of glebes, and this property has been offered for sale by them. Some of the ablest jurists, have declared that act of the Virginia Assembly by which the sale of glebes is nuthorized, unconstitutional, and an illegal encroachment upon the vested rights of the Church. We have no knowledge of the erits of this case; but would remark that were the Episcopalians of Virginia to see said and similar church properties sold and the proceeds employed in the support of the poor, it would be a far less grievous spectacle than is witnessed by orthodox congregationalists of Massachusetts; the pious bequest of whose ancestors to sustain orthodox principles they see in the hands of Unitarians, sustaining doctrines those ances-tors believed utterly hostile to the Scripture, and downright and palpable heresy. The devotion of such property to the use of the poor, would be an evil far less than its being used to uphold a system destitute of every fundamental article of "the faith once delosephus remarks, " Herodias took upon her to con- livered to the saints."

ITEMS.

Nearly a century ago, Bishop Berkley, of England, ade the following protest against distilleries of ardent spirits. "Why should such a canker be tolerated in the vitals of a state under any pretence whatever Better by far that the whole present race of distillers were pensioners of the public and their trade abolished by law, since all the benefit thereof put together would not balance the hundredth part of the mischief.

"To prove the destructive effects of such spirits both with regard to the human species and individuals. we need not go so far as our colonies, or the savage nations of America. Plain proofs may be had nearer home. For, albeit, there is in every town or district roughout England some tough dram-drinkers, set up as the Devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes; yet the ruined health and morals and the beggary of such unbers, evidently show that we need no other enery at the lower end of the State, and that a nation lighted up at both ends, must soon be consumed."

tieths of the additions during the year have been to churches friendly to missions. And for the two past years the last named churches have been very steadily reasing, while the former have been declining. This fact furnishes strong presumptive evidence that God does not approve of opposition to the Missionary work. For the population of our state is every where increasing; and multitudes in every quarter yet remain to be brought under the influence f the gospel. And while the churches, friendly to mary work, may derive encouragement from the gradual accession to their numbers, what must be the feelings and prospects of churches opposed to

The following item from the minutes of the Scinto Association, will show the anti-missionary spirit that prevails in some of the Baptist ecclesiastical bodies in England and Scotland, by which it appears that the "The query from the Pleasant Run Church, was taken up; 'Is it agreeable to gospel order for or inclinations lead us to believe something on slighter the Church of Christ to fellowship any Church or tridence than would have satisfied our unbiassed preacher, who does nourish and cherish or maintain adgments;-yet after all, when we do believe, we and encourage the institutions of the day, called benevolent institutions,' which was decided in the nega-And so on the other hand, when we love an indi-

ideal, it is not because our understandings are conthe Valley of the Mississippi. The Cross and Jouroffice exists where no corresponding affection is felt; | nal, at Cincinnati; The Baptist Banner, in Kentucky; at that which is to excite our love, must be addressed the Pioneer, in Illinois; The Baptist, in Tennes The South Western Religious Luminary, in Missis-Now it is very interesting to observe how these sippi.

aws of our nature are modified when the soul is em-In the United States, about 600 young men in the played on spiritual objects, in the manner which Baptist denomination are preparing for the gospel min-God requires. It is not the intellect alone which be- istry. Between \$160,000, and \$180,000 have been betes, and the heart alone which loves, but we might paid the past year by that denomination for foreign missions, home missions, ministerial education, and Bible and Tract distribution.

HELP FOR HOME MISSIONS.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of Faith is belief-but is it, like belief in the Boston Recorder. We could not think of chargthe ordinary affairs of life, an act of the understand- ing the Society with the postage on such a letter as this. Sr. Louis, Mo. Sept. 6, 1837.
To the Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society,

Boston.

Dear Sir.—I observe by the Recorder, that some of the Missionaries for the Home Society, are almost in distress for the necessaries of life! I enclose you \$10 (less postage) for them; I have the disposition, but not the ability to do more, at present. But pardon me, I have the ability to do more; I can pray, that God in his mercy and goodness will provide ways and means, so that none of them may be compelled to abandon the field of their labors.—I will do so. Yours in the gospel, Gro. R. Burd. Yours in the gospel,

Received from Dea. N. Willis, ten dollars, enclosed in the letter above. BENJ. PERKINS,
Assist. Treasurer Mass. Miss. Sec., Aux. to Am.H.M. Soc'y.

To Correspondents .- A long Letter from WILsement and self-renunciation is added to the be- LIAM LADD, Esq. addressed to Rev. Dr. ALLEN, in answer to his Letter on Defensive War, is re-The love required by the law of God is not a mere ceived, with a request that we will publish it entire. citement of animal feeling, without any conviction This we cannot do till we have finished the Report of the understanding; nor is it on the other hand a the American Board. It may be expected week aflief simply that God is worthy of love. The un- ter next. We cannot send a proof sheet to the author standing and heart together apprehend the infinite and have it returned in season for the press; but will examinence of the divine character and exercise to- endeavor that it shall be correct by the copy,

A Minister of the Gospel in Worcester County, in letter to the Edstor of this paper, giving the name of CONGRESS. MONDAY, Sept. 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Asbury Dickens, was re-elected Secretary, unanimously. Rev. Mr. Slicer was elected Chaplain on the third balot, receiving 23 out of 44 votes. Mr. Wright from the Committee of Finance introduced a bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth installment of the Sura new Subscriber to the Recorder, says, "We hope to get several Subscribers at the commencement of ther year." Personal assurances of a similar kind have been frequently received of late. They are truly cheering to us, while engaged in our laborious and esponsible duties. Are there not many others whose feelings will prompt them to imitate the exam-

ple of our esteemed friend. A Missionary Bought.—And are not all missionaries bought? Yes; but not with corruptible things as silver and gold, but the precious blood of the Son of God. Some however, are bought with money.

Our readers will probably recollect, that a few months since, an appeal was made to the Methodist churches, for \$1200, to buy Jannes Thompson, an intelligent slave, whose aid was greatly needed at the Mission Station at Prairie du Chien. Perhaps under the circumstances it was best to buy brother James Thompson, and give \$1200 for him. But we trust it will never be thought needful to sell him again, or to hold him as property, and as a slave. It seems the Methodist Churches poured forth of their treasures till the sum rose to \$600 above the price of the Missionary. Rev. A. Branson at Prairie du Chien writes: "Brother Thompson is of more value to us than ten times the amount of his cost in dollars. For had we been under the painful necessity of waiting two years to acquire the language, as others have done, before we could have preached to them, many might have perished for lack of knowledge whom we now have strong hopes will be saved before that length of time. He not only interprets for us, but goes from ledge to lodge, and talks to the people, of God and his willinguess to save them."—Cleveland Jour.

A Church Built by Hottentots.—At the Moravian A MISSIONARY BOUGHT.—And are not all mis

A KIND ASSURANCE.

A Church Built by Hottentots .- At the Moravine settlement of Elim, near Cape Lagullas, in South Af-rica, a new church was erected on the 18th of Octo-ber last, which is described by the missionaries as ber last, which is described by the missionaries as one of the neatest places of worship in the colony, and as a structure which would be no discredit to any part of England.—It was erected and finished entirely by native Hottentots; no hands but theirs were enterployed in any part of it. The walls were decorated for the occasion with festoons of oak-leaves and flowers; the building, which is large, was crowded to excess, so that part of the audience had to sit in the open are. This large congregation are said in a letter to be "as respectable in outward appearance and neatness of dress as I ever saw in any part of the world; all attentive and devout."

Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Glascock, — Gleason, Miller, Rives, Kendall, McClatlan.

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Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Glascock, — Gleason, Miller, Rives, Kendall, McClatlan.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Mesars, Clascock, Wagener, Carter, of Tenn. Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, of Va. Hetter and Allen, of Ohio.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Miligan, Reed, Kese, Grantand, Militia.—Messrs. Mesars, Clascock, — Gleason, Miller, Rives, Endall, McClatlan.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Mesars, Miller, Rives, Kendall, McClatlan.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Mesars, McKay, Coles, Glascock, — Gleason, Miller, Rives, Kendall, McClatlan.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Mesars, Laccock, Wagener, Carter

During the morning service in the Catholic Church in James street, New York, on Sunday, a piece of plastering, about two feet squaire, fell from the ceiling into the gallery, making a great noise. The congregated crowd were at once thrown into a most hor pible construation by the apprehension that the building was falling, and a tremendous and simultaneous rush was made for the doors. In the struggle to get out, numbers were run down, trampled upon, piled one, making the struggle to get upon, piled one, and porter. out, numbers were run down, trampled upon, pile out, numbers were ran down, trampled upon, piled up and run over, and the floor was literally covered with layers of human bodies, male and female, who were unable to extricate themselves in consequence of the frantic crowd rushing over them. Before tranquillity was restored, scores had become dreadfully bruised, and one, a female, was so much injured that it was doubtful whether she would survive.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORDAINED, in Brighton, Sept. 20, Rev. SAMUEI LAMSON, jr. Invocation and Reading the Scriptures Rev. Mr. Stearns, of Cambridgeport; Sermon by Rev. H. Winslow, of Boston; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Newton; Charge by Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. W. Gale, of Gloucester; Address to the Peoy to complete our destruction, than this cheep luxu- ple by Rev. G. W. Blagden, of Boston; Concluding Prayer by Rev. N. Adams of Boston; Benediction by

BAPTISTS IN OILIO, &c.—From the proceedings of the Tenth Annual Baptist Convention of Ohio, we glean the following facts. In that State there are 364 Baptist churches, 217 ministers and 14,415 commonicants; 890 baptisms during the year. About one fifth of the Baptist churches in Ohio, are opposed to missionary efforts. These churches furnish, what indeed we should have expected, an illustration of the statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is a statement, "There is that witholdeth more than is of a numerous assembly, who listened to the public of a numerous assembly, who listened to the public of a numerous assembly, who listened to the public of the consisting and solemn, by the attendance of a National Bank, and the admission of Texas into the Union. performances with deep attention; and the interest was not a little augmented fly the remarkable unanimity of an affectionate people in the settlement of a beloved Pastor, and in the admirable performances of the choir. "How beautiful are the feet of those who bring glad tidings of good things."—Comm.

Rev. THOMAS W. COIT has resigned the chair of

Foreign

FROM ENGLAND.—By the arrival of the packet hip Garrick, at N. York, London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th ult. are received.

The London Courier says, the stock of bullion the Bank of England has increased to 6 1-2 millions

erling.
The Times, of August 15th contains the names of

subject was called up on Wednesday, and a lor subject was called up on Wednesday, and a lor secting discussion followed. Mr. Haynes of Gir exciting discussion followed. Mr. Haynes of Gir

Domestic.

pone the transfer of the fourth installment of the Surplus Revenue to the States.

In the House, the Chair announced the Standing
Committees. Mr. Biddle's resolution calling on the
Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to
the payment of the members in specie, and Mr. Roberson's amendment extending the enquiry were
adopted.

The following are the Standing Committees of the

The following are the Standing Committees of the House.

Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Maury, Towns, Hawkins, Kilgore and Bronson.

Bays and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones of Va. Fletcher of Mass. Atherton and Rhett.

Foreign Afairs.—Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson of Ga. Drongoold, Rencher, Pope, Claiborne.

tlesey of Conn. Halsey, Reade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor.

Vail, Naylor.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Debary, Legare, Phelps,
Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph and Mitchell.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Haynes,
Tanay, Montgomery, Parker, Camphell of S. C.—
of Ky. S. W. Morris, of Pa.
Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenburg.
Craig, Underwood, Taliafeiro, Elmore, Foster, Par-

menter, Harper of Ohio, Birdsall. Public Expenditures — Messrs. Halle, Ogle, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Rumsey, Fletcher of Vt.

Crockett and Patterson.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May. Garland of
La. Calhoun of Mass. Harlan, Bruyn, Malloroy, Beat-Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Glas

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Conner, Briggs, Hall, Cleaveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun,

postpone the fourth instalment of the Surplus reve-nue, which was read twice by its title, and commit-ted to the committee of the Whole on the state of the

The House proceeded to ballot for a chaplain; and on the second ballot, the Rev. Mr. Tusten, of Virgin-in, was elected by a large majority.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a memorial

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce, of New Orleans, praying for the est-blishment of a national bank.

Mr. Adams presented a series of three resolutions, calling on the President for information and any correspondence that may have taken place respecting our affairs with Mexico; the recognition of Texas; and respecting the north eastern boundary,—which resolutions lie over one day.

Wednesday, Sept. 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Webster appeared in his seat, but took no part in the he Currency .- Mr. Wright, from the committee

finance, reported three bills, of which the following are the titles:—

"A bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the

Texas into the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng from the committee of Ways and Means, reported

ed to be printed.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Adams yesterday, calling on the President for certain information and correspondence, relative to our relations with Mexico, were passed.

passed.

passage of the resolution calling upon governor the correspondence. ment for the correspondence between the U. States and Texas, relative to her admission into our Union,

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported three bills, one providing that merchandise on
which the duties have not been paid, may be warehoused for a period not longer than three years. A
second, imposing on certain officers, additional distins
as depositors of the public funds. And a third, to
revoke the charters of such banks of the District of
Columbia as refuse to resume specie payments.

In the Hause, the morning hour was devoted to the

Scotland. Conservative majority 17.

The whigs claimed a majority of twenty-two, in he whole House of Commons, which computation nust be founded of course, upon an anticipated majority of thirty-nine from Ireland.

Mr. Home was a related to the committee of Ways and Meaas.

Friday, Sept. 15.—In the Senate, the bill for postponing the October install.

must be founded of course, upon an anticipated majority of thirty-nine from Ireland.

Mr. Hume was returned from Kilkenny by a majority of 7.

The papers announce the death of Mr. John Lawless, who has long occupied a prominent part in Irish politics—scarcely less prominent, in fact, than that of Mr. O'Connell.

It is thought the grain crops in England will be abundant—the potatoe crops are surprisingly fine. Priess are likely to be considerably lower than they were last year.

France.—The advices from Paris are to the 13th, inclusive. The question of the dissolution of the

France.—The advices from Paris are to the 13th, inclusive. The question of the dissolution of the Chambers was not yet decided, but the general opinion was that they would be dissolved.

Peace had been concluded between the French and the Bey of Constantine, the latter acknowledging the sovereignty of France.

Letters speak very confidently of the perfect state of tranquillity existing throughout the kingdom, and the high promise of the harvest and vintage.

SPAIN.—The forces of Don Carlos are stated at \$400.00 of which 15,000 are regular troops and subject was called up on Wednesday, and a long and shout 24,000, of which 15,000 are regular troops and 9000 guerillas, acting independently in bands of various strength.

The Cholera appears to be less virulent in Naples and Sicily.

Civil War in Portugal.—The ship Constitution, Capt. Glidden, at this port from St. Ubes, sailed on the 20th August. Mr. Tilden, a passenger, and Capt. Glidden, both state that a civil war raged in Portugal at the timp of their departers, and skirnishing daily took place between different portions of the military, which had resulted in bloodshed and loss of life. A great portion of the populace and military were dissatisfied with the Constitution, and administration of the Government, and were determined to bring about an alteration of both for the better, by force. To this end Gen. Saldanha, one of the oldest Generals in the Portuguese service, was marching with a large force upon Lisbon, not however to depose the Queen, as all parties were in her favor. In consequence of this state of affairs, martial law had been proclaimed throughout the country.

The Cholera at Palermo.—Advices from Palermo to July 13, received in this city, state the deaths by Cholera had diminished to about 500 per day. The denths about a week previous had been 1500 to 2000 per day. All business had ceased, and the inhabitants seemed to have no other occupation than attending to the sick, and interring the dead. subject was called up on Wednesday, and a long and pleased. The storm was at length calmed; and the resolution with the amendment was adopted. When the answer to the call comes, another and a more extend collision of opinion is anticipated.—Traveller.

In St. Albans, 4th inst. Mr. Thomas Tenney, aged 52. In St. Albans, 4th inst. Mr. Thomas Tenney

Yellow Fever at New Orleans .- The last accounts Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—The last accounts show that the fever was raging with great violence at New Orleans. The deaths for the week ending on the 3d instant are set down at 2181 and for the three following days were estimated to be upwards 1271. It is stated that the council of the 1st municipality have passed a resolution authorising the major to appoint two physicians and two druggists in each ward, to attend upon the indigent sick, and provide them with medicines. The 2d municipality have not been less liberal. They have appropriated, we understand, \$2000 to the charitable list, and have authorised the furnishing of medicines to the poor gratis. An assomishing of medicines to the poor gratis. An assowith the praiseworthy object of administering to those who might be attacked by the epidemic.

The New Orleans Principles

who might be attacked by the epidemic.

The New Orleans Bulletin slip of the 8th instant says, that the deaths were not much less than \(\textit{\eta}\)(\textit{fty}\) perday! The Louisiana Advertiser estimates the deaths at fifty to sixty daily. A ship from New York with 86 passengers, and one from Havre with 160 passengers, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th.

Tornado.—A tornado passed over Woodstock, S. C. August 31st, at 12 o'clock, which, in its course, pro-trated the Breakfast House, fences, &c. besides killing a prime yawas gase C. H. lling a prime young negro fellow. Considerable surage from the same visitation has been done to Mr

either of the former.

Melancholy Tale—Loss of Twenty Persons.—
The British bark Ida, Capt. Arthur, from Kingston,
Jannica, bound to London, was boarded below New
York on Monday afternoon, when the Cap'ain informed that the bark experienced a severe burricane on
the 3d ult, in the Gulf—that all her sails were blown
to nices—the cambone, boats, and twenty of the Nork on Monday alternoon, when the Capian information of that the bark experienced a severe burrienne on the 3d ult, in the Gulf—that all her sails were blawn to pieces—the camboose, boats, and twenty of the crew were washed off the decks. The Capit, had temporary sails bent, and with five men, succeeded in bringing the bark to anchor off Abescom, where he obtained assistance from the shore.

The crops of this season are more than usually abundant. Corn is looking up and will soon hid de-finuce to black frost. Wheat has been selling in this village for a few days past, for eleven shillings per bushels. We understand that there have been carried to Rochester on the rail road, on an average, over 200 bushels of wheat per day.

[Batawa (N. Y.) Advocate.

Specie.-On the 6th inst. one hundred and ten individuals, in specie, from Mexico.

The bark Ann Eliza arrived at New York on Mon

day from Vera Cruz, with \$116,938 in gold and siler on board.

tion was postponed on Thursday, underwent a thor-ough examination on Friday, and was bound over in \$300 to take his trial with the others at the Muni-

KEY TO REVELATION.

Alton Observer, whose printing office was recently destroyed by a mob, has published an extra, in which he declares his intention to re-establish his paper, come what will. This is right. Never yield an inch to mob law. Mechanics' Fair. - The first annual exhibition of

manufactures and works of art, under the auspices of the Charitable Mechanic Association, commenced at Fancuil and Quincy Halls on Monday, and will be con-"A bill sutherizing a lattine possion ment of duty bonds."

"A bill to autherize the issuing of treasury notes."

These bills were read a first time by their titles, and all ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

In the House, the chair announced that he would now call on the states and territories in their order for notional and the states and territories in their order for pattings: as he did not suppose that the rule confinence of the states and territories in their order for the states and territories in their order for the states and the s tinued every day during the present week. Though the weather was somewhat unfavorable, the exhibi-tion was well attended, and every one seemed delighted with the numerous and beautiful specimens of engine of beautiful model and finish, built by Mr. There are several models of lo gines, of different constructions—a miniature circular rail road, with a working locomotive steam engine, drawing a train of cars—swerzd beau-tiful and highly finished models of ships, full rigged ships' captans—cordage—cannon of brass and malle-able iron—fire arms of great beauty and variety, in-cluding Cochran's, and several other descriptions of patent titles—cutlery and hard ware, a large variety, and of excellent workmanship—cabinet furniture, some of which is extremely rich and beautiful—piano fortes, of great beauty, and other musical instru -manufactures of American silk-with hundreds of other articles which we have not room to particul other articles which we have not to day; all deserving of enumeration and praise,
[Traveller.

The Conference of Churches in Barnstable Counted its next an and meeting at Rev. Stephen Hail North Wellfleet, Tuesday, Oct. 35, at 4 o'clock P. Citaries S. Adams, Scribe B. Harwich, Sept. 11, 123.

The Taunton and Vicinity Conference of Churches lay in October, 3d inst. at 2 o'clock in the alternoon.

Norton, Sept. 11, 1837.

C. W. ALLEN, Clerk.

The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Worcester North Freinity, will hold its fourteenth annual meeting in Winchendon, on Thursday the 19th of October. The Ex-centive Committee and Delegates will meet at 10 o'clock re Committee and Delegates will meet at 10 o'clock.
Public services at 11 o'clock,
tiew of the present wants of the Board, it is hoped
he following resolutions, passed at the last around

miributions of the current year.

"Readved. That the certainty of this world's conversion tould encourage us to use all suitable efforts for the no manufacture of seglections work.

The third supplies the second of the s

The Norfalk Conference of Churches will hold their nound meeting at the Rev. De Todinards Church in Dorbeste, on Tunding, 202 to the Wester, on Tunding, 202 to the Wester, on Tunding, 202 to the Downwest Church in Dorbeste, on Tunding, 202 to the Downwest Church in Dorbeste Meeting for Domestic Missioners, Society will hold their annual meeting in the Church Church and their annual meeting in the Church C ngestic Missimury Society will hold their annual in connexion with the Conference. This service followed by a Narrative of the State of Religion in followed by a Narrative of the State of Religion in did by public worship—the commoning season— ollection in aid of Domestic Missims. 2w. D. Sasyurp, Secibe.

The Fineyard Sound Association will meet at Rev. Mr. Patten's, Menument, on Tuesday the 26th of September, at Sandwick F. M. A. Cons, Scribe.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, BANGOR .- The Acadahemical year at this Institution commences on the 12th of the classes which time applicants for admission to the classes should be present. Rooms will then he assigned for the year. Bangor, Sept. 4, 1837.

Military Hounty Lands, Valuatic Tacris of Country unsettled.

Sections, Land Districts and Offices, Presemption Rights, Military Hounty Lands, Valuatic Tacris of Country unsettled.

MARRIAGES. In this city, Mr. Amos Williams, to Miss Sarah Gott-lr, Henry Cummings, to Miss Harriet Wilson. In Salem, Mr. James A. Ward, of Orange, Mass. to Miss

In Salem, Mr. James A. Waro, or Saleman, Mr. James Sawyer,
James Sawyer,
In Walpute, Mr. Jotham Morse, of W. to Miss Comfort
Thompsen, of Hesten.

Loshua B. Davis, Esq. , N. H. on 24th Aug. Joshua B Davis, Esq. DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. May Sigourney, widow of the late Charles Sigourney, Esq. in the Tath year of her age.—Suddenly, Mr. Edmand Parsens, calinet maker, 49 In Routiery, Mrs. Sarah G. wife of Mr. Peter Senta, 36. In South Reading, Dr. Natten Richardson, 56. In Braintre, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Micah Orenti, 50. Died at Viniouville, Ang. 31st. Lypta Coosen, wife of Rev. James McIntire, and daughter of Edmand Bartlett, Eq. of Newharpport, 27.—Obitancy Natice Next Neck. In Runney, N. H. Capt. Joseph Deurborn, aged about 88—an officer of the revolution, and a consistent and devacted member of the Congregational Church, from the age of eighteen.

In Palerma, July 10, Mr. Andrew Ritchie, Jr. of Boston.

Maine.—The majority for Edward Kent in all but eight towns, exclusive of scattering votes, which will not exceed two or three hundred, is 1115. The remaining eight towns last year threw only 615 votes; so that if every vote in these towns should be cast against Kent, he cannot fail of his election. From present appearances we should say that the Van Burnenites have carried a majority of the Senate, and the Whigs a majority of the House.

The U. S. Ship Independence.—We learn that between the present appearance of the ship, and the whigs a majority of the House.

The U. S. Ship Independence.—We learn that between the present and the Whigs a majority of the House.

As to our friend, failtes and imperfections on the dead, and to remember and prize their vities and excellenties. This may be true in a degree. But if it be an error, it seems to make the present that the an error, it seems to make the dead.

As to our friend, failtes and imperfections no doubt he had, for who has them not I lis natural endowments were more than ordinary, and his nequirements of general moving the present of the present of the ship and with his reception on board. He had in return, treated the officers with marked attention, and invited them to a splendid review.—Daily Advertiser.

Yellow Feere at New Orleans.—The last accounts

damage from the same visitation has been done to Mr Paul C. Grimball's plantation, John's Island, in the destruction of his negro houses. On James' Island the gale was considered far more destructive than either of the former.

Melancholy Tale—Loss of Twenty Persons.

Melancholy Tale—Loss of Twenty Resons.

The British bark Ida, Capt. Arthur, from Kingston, The British bark Ida, Capt. Arthur, from Kingston, Sept. 22, 1832.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

unities, School Committees and Country Trade, supplied with large or small quantities.

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tory.

Caracter, Manners and Pursuits of the People. Cotton
and Sugar Planters, Formers, Population of the Utiles and
large Towns, Frontier Class, Hunters and Trappers, Boat-

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CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—The
Christian Warrier, (with a Picture) One Thing at
a Time. A Talk with m. Little Daughter—No. 2. Heware of the First Step. George, the Santor Roy. N. York
Smulay School Union. The Bying Sudder. Habits—No.
E. The Schbath Breaker Taken Home. Great Rind Cage.

POETRY.

THE NOBLE SAILOR. The occurrence here related took place during the

onflagration in New York, December 16th, 1855.] It was a fearful night, The strong flame fiercely sped, From street to street, from spire to spire, And on their treasures fed

Hark! 'tis a mother's cry,
High o'er the tunult wild,
As rashing toward her flame; High o'er the tumult wild,

As rushing toward her flame-wrapt home,
She shriek'd—" My child! my child!"

and Oxford in classical learning. What the causes of this distinction are, I do not know the symbolic plants are discovered to d

hereafter, in these institutions the resemblance is much fainter than is generally supposed. Most of our universities are mere colleges; that is, they have but one faculty, employed in giving a classical education, preparatory to the study of the three learned professions. The time, I presume, will come, when education will be carried to as high a degree of perfection in the United States, as in any other part of the world; and though there are some features in the old European universities which we should do well to copy, there are others which ought by all means to be rejected. While I am not one of those who believe that we shall ever have a national literature essentially distinct from that of the parent land, I hope we shall do our part towards polishing and perfecting it, as the common property of the Anglo-Saxon race, wherever the several branches of that great family may be settled. And while there will probably never be an Oxford in America, I deem it not at all extravyagant to expect that, when they shall have had time to grow up to ma

great people.

I shall not enter at all into the dispute between the rival alumni of Oxford and Cambridge, "which of them is the greatest." They bridge, "which of them is the greatest." I bey have at present about an equal number of students—Oxford, according to the catalogues of 1835, has 5,290," and Cambridge 5,249. Oxford has richer endowments than her rival, and more colleges. As my time did not allow me to visit both, and as I wished to take Cheltenham

The control of the co

University read lectures against him in the schools, and endeavored to attach ridicule, both to the man and to the knowledge which it was his object to disseminate." He sustained himself, however, so ably in his department, that the Greek soon became a favorite study at Oxford, and has ever since been cultivated with great interest and success.

All the British and Continental Universities differ so much from the higher seminaries of learning in this country, that the name gives us no correct notion of the government of those great institutions, nor of the course of education which is pursued in them. Whatever the inlention of some of our founders may have been, we have at Harvard and Yale, (one of which we call a university and the other a college, the four faculties of Arts, Theology, Law, and Medicine; but, as I shall have occasion to show hereafter, in these institutions the resemblance is much fainter than is generally supposed. Most of our universities are mere colleges, that is, they have but one faculty, employed in

turity, we shall have seats of learning, which will be far better adapted, not only to the genius of a free government, but to the full developement of the intellectual and moral powers of a secretical truly. The postmaster asked him, what had been been been described truly. The postmaster asked him, what had been been been described truly.

West. Two of them, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, are in Kentucky; one in Bardstown, and the other St. Mary's which belongs to the Jesuits, near Lebanan Breaklerian.

The Subscriber peturus timels to the individuals in Waynard, who have contributed the sun of One Bundred Dulars, to constitute him a member for life of the American Board. Of this mark of regard, he considers himself exceedingly unworths, and feels compelled to jour an acknowledgement of his superofitableness with his expression of ratifule to the friends who have centerred upon him a factor, as affecting as it was unexpected. He is more sensite of this kindness, from the fact that they who have cen associated with him in sustaining a little church, encred by its tribulations, as well as its principles, have has remembered one who is less than the least. It will a his prayer for their, that as they who were flest at the quickles diamed earliest, and most richly in the Paxioner's sits and blessings, so may they who were earliest in view attention of the Christ according to their shilly, ore in his approbation. May they reap the reward of the has it watering others, find their ows souls abundantive freshed.

y refreshed.

**Wayland, Sept. 1837.

The Subscriber hereby acknowledges the receipt of Fif
**W Dollars, from Ladies of his Church and Society in Bedtod, to consistince him an henorary member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. May the blessing of many

Bedford, Sept. 5, 1877.

**Bedford, Sept. 5, 1877.

in order to ensure a more extended corresponding and two strikes have been under from such the work of the same author. Just Published and for Saig by JAMES LORING, Sept. 5, 18.7.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a configuration of the subscriber of the Massacher School Society, by a donation of Tember of the Massacher School Society, by a donation of Tember of the Subscriber of the Subscriber of the Subscriber of Tember of the Massacher School Society, by a donation of Tember of the Subscriber of the Subscriber of Tember of Tember of the Subscriber of the Subscriber of Tember of Tember

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Temper; Religion in Females; Female Sensibility; Modern Habits of Society, A.C. &C.

27 This little work has probably oever been published
in this country in a separate form. Its original title was,

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Young Luties." It being a work of great moral utility,
and glowing with eloquence, a new title has been adopted,
in order to ensure a more extended circulation, and two
sittless have been added from another work of the same

Young Lades." It being a work of great moral utility, and glown gwith eloquence, a new title has been adopted, in order to ensure a more extended circulation, and two acticles have been added from another work of the same author. Just Published and for Saie by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington street. As above, Gondwin's Town Officer, 4th edition, adapted to the Revised Statetes. By Benjamin F. Thomas, Connecter at Law.

Contents of the Youth's Friend, for Sept.

Sept. 6.

Sept. 6.

Cann—The sub-cither would hereby express his thunks to those Members of his Congregation who recently contributed Twenty Dollars to constitute him a Life Member of the American Seance's Friend Society.

Drocall, Sept. 12, 1837.

Contents of the Youth's Friend, for Sept. Grain matter thanks and conversion of the Launch and Philadelphia, July 18th. Impattent Lucy. Sonday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault for Sabday School Hyon. The Way to cure a fault. The Sa

Mount Fernon School, Jan. 3, 1832.

From the Principal of the Franklin Seminary.

I carnestly desire that it may have a universal patronage. I have selecteff it or my school, in preis rence to all others.

New Market, Jane 4: 1834.

Extract from the Education Reporter.

The residing backs propered for acadeance use, are often unsuitable for founders. They contain pieces too massentine, too mortial, two abstract and eradic, too thit adapted to the delicacy of the female viste. We are glad, therefore, to perceive that an attempt has been made to supply

The selection appears to us to merit price in every respect,—National Gazetle and Literary Register, Philadel.

We have looked over the selection, and find pervading the works a good taske with research to the class of scholars for whom the work is intended.—United States Gazetle, Philadelphia.

We have never seen a work of the kind selected with more judgment and good taste.—Massachusetts Journal and Tribune.

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Sept. —

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Needles and Knitting Worsted.

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Alam-per recent striving, 2000 the Knitting Worsted; which, together with a large assortment of articles usually kept to Dry Goods and Thread Stores, are offered at reasonable prices. Wholesale and Retail.

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16. July 28.

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we have looked ever the selection, and find prevading.

We have looked a good take with read of the quarter of the works a good take with read to the control the definition of the works a good take with read to the control to the c

COALs, title for many five and the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrative to the Estate of LEVICRATE, and Starly 144

If the of Medfard, in the Counts of Maddleses, there is essent, interdistic, and has taken that trend upon besself, by iting houds, as the law directs. All persons beyond members upon the Estate of said deceased, are required money upon the Estate of said deceased, are required within the wance; and all persons independent of the said for A BLACK Elvoy Cane, with a gold head, marked, Rev.

S. Holmes, New Belford, Mass. The finder shull be rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Bosion Recorder.

Medford, Sept. 5th, 1837.

Sm-*-Rept. 5.

PUB

No. 39 V

FOREIGN Asstract of the 23th Annu. Board of Commissioner

Presented at the Annual Mer-DEPARTMENT OF MISSION TO TH Brainerd. - D. S. Butt

and their wives. Creek Path. - William Mes. Pouer; Erminic Thompson, assistants. Willstown.—William ary; Mrs. Chamberlin

Candy's Creek.—Ste Preacher. Red Clay.—Elizur

C sterbist.
(5 stations; 3 missions gother male and 8 fema ries, and 2 native preach The condition of the embarrasments to whice cachers have been sub-hr the past year to the

in the past year to the mentioned in previous the five stations schools during most of the year, pupils. Of the schools to read their own lans year ago, no account have d. Most of them are p. The churches at Brain been united at the forme are now 116 members, o, been added during the prings at Brainerd have being. The other churche what diminished in num other causes originating condition of the tribe. The durch members is probated to the probate the probated and the probated are the probated and the probated are the probated a

The majority of the strongly disinclined to treaty. A delegation w the United States gover modification of it, with very large council conve August, another delegat August, another delegate the same purpose.

The buildings and implosing to the Board a have been appraised at a

MISSION TO THE ARK Dwight .- Cephas Wa Dwight.—Cephas Wa Junes O v., Farmer an seed a raffairs; Jacob Hit Hucheack, Teacher; and erton, Ellen Stetson, and Teachers and assistants. Fairfield.—Marcus Pal Park Hill.—Sumed A. ary; Samuel Newton, Wheeler, Printer; and is Smith and Sarah Am. P.

Smith and Surah Ann P. assistants.
(3 stations; 3 missi farmers and mechanics, and assistants; —total, 22. No important changes the year. The printing moved from Union to Warcester and his family. The schools four in non-

wareester and his Lamily
The school: four in num
15 punils, of whom, near
el in the mission funilies.
The stee of celigion has
additions have been made
cept to that at Fairfield, w
been received. A new ch
his been organized at Par
The Temperance Soc
members. Mr. Aaron Gre
the 25th of June.
Wheelock.—Affred Wri
Mrs Wright; Jared Olms
Piac Rilge.—Cycus Kin
Mrs. Kingsbury; Auna Be
Eagle Town.—Cycus Bi
Mrs. Byington, Abner D.
Elizabeth A. Merrill, Tea
Greenfield.—Jael Won
Wood; Eunice Clough,
Kienichi.—Elemezer I
Mrs. Hotelkin.
Bethel.—Peter Auten,
Auten.
(6 dutiens.

Auten. (6 stations, 4 missionari

Me teachers and assistant Schools have been taugh tions, the number of pupil. The interest of the Chocta m does not seen The congregations have thugh rather increasing western part of the count the churches have been co to that at Pine Ridge, have been received, most

the neighboring military Kingsbury spends about hi where there has been an in religion,
Mr. Peter Anten and wi
and Mrs. Nancy W. Barsimulast winter; and Mr.
wife, Rev. L. S. William
Mrs. Burnes have recent

missionary work.
An almanae for the year gious tracts have been printether to 30,500 copies, an

R. L. Dodge, Physician The mass of the Creeks mixed blood, have not bee to missionary Labors in the have languished and the been small. In Section 19 a petition to the United St specified to the United States in the missionaries denominations might be rethern. This was done: Manary of the Board, of States, requested a discussionary service, which way has again been opener missionaries to this names.

Two books in the Creek ing to 750 copies, and 21.0 printed during the year.

William C. Requa, For As it seemed probable it soon be gathered upon the heap resulted to re-de the Requa returned to their and commenced a new a where he hoped soon to be the seements, and home the hoests, and hold around him. The homes, and hold around him. The winds and hold will furnishe and hold will furnishe and hold will furnishe and hold will furnishe and managements of the seements. aiding missionary op

Parmer and Catechist; an MISSION TO THE